

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,258—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th May
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8294	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Audrovich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

* Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,168	" 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIS	P. Berberovich	4,235	27th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Cascon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Riguier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,322	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

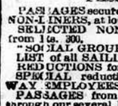
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—4, Quay Francois Joseph
MARSEILLES—52, Rue de la Republique.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from 1st. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board, or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

KEATING'S POWDER
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

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KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

SQUIBB'S.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS for Re. 1.

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS.
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BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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HAIRE'S ANTI-MALARIAL FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.
A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.
Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so

it can be given even to an infant. } ANNAS 8

FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

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GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others, One out of Numerous Certificates.

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,
since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
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DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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KENT'S WELL-KNOWN LONDON MANUFACTURES.

KENT'S ECONOMICAL ICE BOX with glazed Earthenware Tank and Tub, 16" by 13", Rs. 50.

KENT'S BACHELOR'S REFRIGERATOR with Water Tank and Ice Compartment. Lock and Key, 26" by 20", Rs. 120.

KENT'S PORTABLE ICE CHEST, Box Shape with double lid. In four sizes, 22", 27", 33", and 45", Rs. 70 to Rs. 140.

KENT'S PATENT VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR, Box Shape with single lid, 3 sizes, 22", Rs. 108; 27", Rs. 120; and 33", Rs. 162.

KENT'S COLONIAL VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR, Box Shape, single lid, 3 sizes, 20", Rs. 66; 26", Rs. 96; and 31", Rs. 120.

KENT'S MESS OR CLUB CABINET REFRIGERATOR, fitted with Water Tank and lined with Patent Metal, standing on Castors. Height 51" by 24" by 20" Rs. 260.

TRAVELLER'S ICE BOXES, 11" to 17", Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 30.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY IS GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT, APOLLO BUNDER.

BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE-CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.
The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDELAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGAR IN BOTTLES.
SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH
KUMMEL.
MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.

CREME DE NOYAU
MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
KIRSCHENWASSER.
ANNISETTE.
SWEDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILS.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case; Screwed and Brass-Bound Full Compass; Full Trichord; Overstrung Scale; Perfect Check Repeating Action; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. " 24 " " 59-4 "

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Glass Insulators	" 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

PLAGUE OFFICERS' EXPERIENCES:—

"I am glad to inform you that really it is a charm in high and slow fever." "No sooner was the first dose given than the patient was found free from attack." "Hardly 4 or 5 cases required more than 6 doses." "Marvellous it is in lowering the high temperature." "It makes the body cool within half an hour restoring the patient to his ordinary mood of mind." PER BOTTLE Rs. 1.

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THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious
BENEDICTINE
Possessing most Powerfull Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.
Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—
Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.
Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur.*
Extract from the *Gazette Médicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as finish to their meals.
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.
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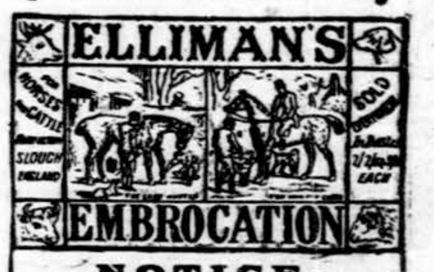
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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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First insertion ..... Rs. 5
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
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Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

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Half-yearly ..... " 6
Quarterly ..... " 3

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Quarterly ..... " 3

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NOTICES.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
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OPENING OF THE JALGAON-AMALNER BRANCH FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF COACHING, TELEGRAPH AND GOODS TRAFFIC.

THE Jalgaon-Amalner Branch is now open for all descriptions of Coaching, Telegraph and Goods Traffic. A daily mixed train will run to the following time tables between Bhusawal and Amalner via Jalgaon:—

STATIONS.		H. M.	STATIONS.		H. M.
Bhusaval Junction..	D	8-40	Amalner Junction..	D	14-37
Bhadli	A / D	8-58 / 9-1	Dharangaon	A / D	15-21 / 15-31
Jalgaon Junction	A / D	9-15 / 9-25	Paldhi	A / D	16-5 / 16-10
Paldhi	A / D	10-0 / 10-5	Jalgaon Junction	A / D	16-45 / 16-55
Dharangaon	A / D	10-39 / 10-49	Bhadli	A / D	17-9 / 17-12
Amalner Junction	A	11-30	Bhusaval	A	17-30

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 17th of May, 1901.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of CHIEF AUDIT CLERK in charge of the Trustees Audit Office under the Secretary.

The salary of the post is Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 for approved service to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The officer selected will be required to join the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and business experience, and not less than 25 years of age.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned not later than NOON on MONDAY, May 27th, 1901.

By Order,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, 15th May, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—
THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,
and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an OVERSEER on Rs. 60 per Mensem plus the usual Travelling Allowance on the Non-pensionable Establishment for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik.

He must be able to Level and Survey and have passed the L. C. E. Examination.

Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Executive Engineer before the 3rd of June, 1901.

R. R. MENNEER,
Executive Engineer, N. D.

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem; employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
on Special Duty,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostah, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70			000	
Alliance	31,500	21,100	all	Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	in all 2000 Shares of which 1902 have been allotted	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 / 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	650,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs30	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dits.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,835xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	820
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	240
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2	280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	35	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	360
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	5,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs64	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,870
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manbhoy Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1665
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	171-2
Matagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,350
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	12
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	712	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,213	250	250	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	120
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	120
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	520 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	8 pr. ct.	615xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	1200	1,250	1,250	125	1,330xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Broulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	400
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	500	500	500	55	50
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs	412 1-2
Mofussil C	125	400	400	dvd Rs2.	385
Munmar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	535
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil,	152 1-2
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12	300xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	0
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	03
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1060
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	125
Volkart	...	00	—	Rs 80	1,070

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	250xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	1,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112	6,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	56
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	0X	500	500	N	825
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	140
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	51
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	51
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	171
Kemp & Co.	4,008	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	131
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	110
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200		12 pr. ct.	12 xd
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	50	Nil	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	460
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		24xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 10	925
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs8	
Telephone Co.	30	251		1	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15
Carolus	,, 69-4
Mexican Dollars	,, 3-12
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	,, 75-5
Bar Silver	,, 24-0 Nomi
Gold Leaf	,, 24-0
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	,, 23-15
Bar Australian	,, 23-13
Bar Bombay	,, 23-10
Bar Pekin	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 1-16 = unchgd.
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 1-4 = —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 = do
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£63 5-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London.....27 1-2 = —1-16
,, New York.....59 7-8 = —1-2
Exchange on London at Paris...25·18 1-2 = plus 1-2
Do. New York.....4·83 1-4 = plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England......4 per cent = unchanged
Do. Short London Bills...3 7-8 do = plus 1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills...3 7-8 do = plus 1 1-2

Bombay mails of 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 10,000 bales. Spot 4 12-32 = —1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

In New York—
Receipts at the Port..... 7,000 bales.
Do. last year..... 2,500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain..... 1,000 ,,
Do. Continent..... 5,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands..... 8 1-8
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 7·24 = —8
Do. Do. Dec. ..... 6·95 = plus 2

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 43 1-4. May-June Antwerp Sellers.

Tone easier.

Rapeseed Brown 37 3-4 May-June, Hamburg sellers.

Tone easier.

Linseed 53 1-2 May-June, Amsterdam sellers.

Tone dull.

Receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 23rd May.

Cotton	10,197	bales.
Wheat	5,191	cwts.
Linseed	19,145	,,
Rapeseed	32,597	,,
Gingellyseed	1,468	,,
Poppyseed	8,365	,,
Groundnuts	27	,,
Castorseed	6,597	,,
Rice	15,922	,,
Myrabollams	1,406	,,

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Heavy shipments continue to be the order of the day and the daily export list is one of the chief documents now issued by the Chamber of Commerce. Several steamers have been declared during the week and all export houses are busy clearing off stocks and completing their shipments for the season. But this business has not in any way caused a firmer feeling in the produce markets. On the contrary prices for cotton and seeds have declined during the week and the enquiry for all produce is on a reduced scale. The same report holds good for imports also, and in Piece Goods, Metals and other articles the amount of new business transacted is on a very limited scale. The daily weather report is eagerly scanned, and up to the present time there is no authoritative announcement that the monsoon has reached Colombo.

EXCHANGE.

There has been no actual change in quotations throughout the week, but on some days a thirty second better than the quoted rates for Bank T. T. and Demand has been available in some of the Banks, due to the receipt of out-station selling orders, at a fraction below the rates at which the Banks are buyers. Resales or private Demand could have easily been placed any day in the week at 1s.4d., and the sales by the Banks at 1-3 31-32 on account of outstation orders, shows how very fine the margins on Exchange are cut down. The inquiry from the bazaar and houses at 1-3 31-32 for Bank Demand is good, while at the quoted rate of 1-3 15-16 we hear of little doing. We have not heard of many bills being placed during the week, though the minimum rate of 1-4 5-32 has been available, for 3 months sight D. A. Some 6 months sight bills were placed at 1-4 9-32 but the quoted rate has been 1-4 5-16. The stoppage of the facilities afforded hitherto by the Parcels Post, for the transmission to and from London of gold at the cost of about one thirty-second of a penny in exchange, may later on cause a reduction in what we have come to consider as the minimum rates. As the cost of transmission will now be about five-thirty-seconds of a penny in exchange, we may possibly see reduced rates, in the event of a plethora of money in the Presidency towns during the off season, causing a falling off in the demand for Council bills.

BULLION.

There has been very little doing in the gold market this week. But the silver market has been very active and we hear the banks, have sold £1,00,000, of this metal to the bazaar for near delivery and for forward shipments. The up-country demand for silver is increasing and a fair quantity is despatched daily.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There has been a slight flutter of excitement in the bazaar on account of the memorial forwarded to the Finance Minister by the Committee of the Bombay Native Share, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association on the subject of Treasury Balances and the refusal of advances on Government Paper during the last settlement to the bazaar. A counter memorial has also been forwarded to the Finance Minister by a section of the bazaar challenging the bona fides of the representations made.

The market opened at 95·2 on Monday morning and closed at 94-14 on Thursday evening. Business has been on a limited scale as the big operator has stopped the upward movement anticipated, by his constant sales for the settlement during the week. It is reported he has already sold all his holdings which have increased the last month's surplus. Some "budlees" are reported to-day at a difference of 3 as. to 4 annas and the said surplus is likely to be absorbed partly by the purchases of the local banks during the month, and the remainder by loans and "budlees." Ready paper in large amounts is procurable at the rate quoted for the early settlement, while small clean pieces are about 1-4 per cent. higher. The money market is unaltered from last week and the rates of interest charged by the Presidency Banks of Bombay and Bengal are also unchanged. There has been a fair inquiry for Municipal and Port Trust bonds at slightly enhanced figures.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bank T. T. .....1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand .....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs 169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong.....146
,, Shanghai 198 1-2
,, Japan 147 1-2

ENGLISH BAR SILVER.

Ready 74-4
Forward 74-4
English bar gold ready..... 24—1-6
Mint gold ,, ... 23—10-0

To-day's mail has brought from London Council bills for Bombay to the amount of 8·90 lakhs.

Mail of 17th instant from London due in Bombay about 1st proximo, brings 26·00 lakhs of Council bills for Bombay.

Mail of 24th instant from London due in Bombay about 7th proximo brings 21·50 lakhs of Council bills for Bombay:—

Bombay Municipal 5 per cent. Tans bonds Rs. a. 1953 ..... 113 1-4
Do. do. 5 per cent. Repayable 1928 ..... 112 1-2
Do. do. 4 per cent. Repayable 1930 ..... 97 1-2 to 98
Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent Repayable 1930-99

SHARE MARKET.

Share market is steady and upon the decrease of plague dealers have returned from their native places which has to an extent renewed the activity of the Bazar. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,260. Tapti Valley and Ahmedabad Prantej shares are quiet at 450 and 645. In press shares a few transactions are reported in mofussils at 412 1-2, Indians at 152 1-2, Berar at 535 and Harvey Sabhapatty at 425. In Miscelleneous Companies Alcocks are steady at 205 X D, while Badhams are quiet at 158, Marcks at 140, Port Cannings at 460, Kemps at 360, Bombay flour at 825. Bombay Burmah shares are steady at 6,625 while new issues have changed hands at 1,700. Treachers have fallen to 925 cum dividend upon the report of Rs. 40 dividend. In mill shares Davids have improved to 220, while Chinas, Currimbhoys, and Standards are quiet at 400, 510, and 220, respectively, Greaves Cotton Companies shares are unchanged at the previous quotations. Petits after touching 1,680 have again declined to 1665, while Centrals and Swadeshis are unchanged at 1,835 and 520 X D.

Arrivals of produce into Bombay for week ending 23rd May 1901.

Cotton	57,771	Bales.
Wheat	61,619	cwts.
Linseed	131,114	,,
Rapeseed	197,168	,,
Gingellyseed	18,248	,,
Poppyseed	54,069	,,
Ground nuts	316	,,
Castorseed	40,344	,,
Rice	240,075	,,
Myrabollams	20,589	,,

FREIGHT.

The market has been quiet but steady during the week—About a dozen steamers have been declared for ready shipment in fulfilment of previous contracts. 4,000 tons June Antwerp per steamer Daghestan and 3,000 tons June Hull per steamer Morocco has been booked by speculators at 13-3. Cotton has been taken for Dunkirk at 15s. Seeds and cotton for Antwerp at 14-6 and cotton for Hamburg at 15s., all May shipment. About 750 tons for Dunkirk per steamer Gorgestan May loading at 15s. For June shipment business has been done for Dunkirk and Hull at 14s. A German steamer has been fixed for early July at 13-6 for Antwerp and Hamburg.

COAL.

The market during the week has been in a dull state, and only retail business has been put though at former quotations, viz., Dishargur at Rs. 14-12 and Jardines at Rs. 13-8. Forward has been neglected except for some 3,000 tons of Dishargur for the new year at Rs. 14-8. The market closes quiet and declining.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

We have had declining markets for seeds and at the prices now current in Bombay it is almost impossible to do fresh business with Europe. Notwithstanding this, however, the statistical position of the article is not weak and at any time a demand may spring up at home which would cause a renewal of business, in wheat. There is no enquiry for shipment and transactions are confined to local requirements. We quote:—

Linseed	Rs.	9-9
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	,,	6-4 to 6-5
,, Yellow ,,	,,	7-5
Poppy seed	,,	8-4
Castor seed	,,	32-12 to 33
Wheat, Delhi	,,	4-10-6

COTTON.

There is no improvement to report in this market. Sales for the week are estimated at about 15,000 bales and the receipts for the same period amount to 57,771 bales. In the early part of the week there was some enquiry from shippers for China and Japan which was freely met by the dealers without any increase in prices. The demand for shipment to Europe has been very slack, and the local mills have purchased according to their requirements. The dealers are not inclined to reduce prices for the better classes of cotton. There has been some excitement over the Bhownugger sutta and while settlements have taken place at about Rs. 173, actual purchases of cotton have been made as high as Rs. 183.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	
Bengals	130	136	151	25th May
Bilatti	...	146	155	,,
Khandesh	146	152	..	,,
Khangaum	151	155	..	,,
Broach M G	191	195	200	,,
Bhownaggar	180-183	...	...	,,
Western	195	...	...	,,
Saw-ginned Dharwar	195	...	...	,,
New Crop.				
Bengals	...	159	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach	197	...	...	25th Mar. 1902

THE DANGER IN CHINA.

The immediate danger in China (according to the "Spectator") is that Great Britain and Germany may be left alone there with much-worn forces to contend against a guerilla war of a new and exhausting kind. There is not the smallest evidence that the Crown has lost any prestige or any authority in China, and much that it is obeyed in all provinces without delay or cavil. So far as appears, the Chinese Government can go on for months upon months without yielding, without exhaustion, without creating among its subjects anything like active discontent.

If this is correct and the situation lasts, the Governments both of London and Berlin will be compelled to choose between three almost equally disagreeable alternatives. They may withdraw to the coast with their work not done, professing an intention to return; or they may encamp at Peking and Tientsin and "await developments": or they may send out reinforcements and endeavour by a great expedition against Sian to coerce the Court into obedience. The first would be the wisest course, particularly if the two European Powers carried away with them the right for all civilised men of trading throughout China, but it can hardly be adopted. The English, it is true, are most indifferent about this war, but Lord Salisbury has to remember his engagements with Germany, whatever they are and the effect of enabling the Emperor to put upon Great Britain the whole odium of abandoning his policy. "The treachery of England," the German Press would say, "is the cause, and the sole cause, of our failure. We will never work with England again." This would be said the more readily because failure would wound the Emperor to the very bone. German policy in China in his policy, accepted by his people solely in reliance upon his political genius. To retire without provinces and without as many millions as have been spent, would be to impair the Emperor's reputation, and destroy, at all events for a time, his personal popularity. We do not believe it will be done; and the second alternative, though less intolerable, is not in itself much more promising. It is to stay on waiting as the Powers are doing now, it may be for another year, it may be for another ten, holding Peking and Chih-li until the Chinese Court, from an accession either of fear or wisdom, submits to the inevitable. That is a possible course, but it is one which would be most disagreeable to Great Britain and intolerable to Germany. There is no visible reason for believing that the occupation of Peking either frightens or enlightens the Chinese Court, and to remain there indefinitely is to allow that Court time to raise an Army, time to find a general who can fight, and time to bribe Russia by the concession of Manchuria, and America by commercial privileges, into remonstrance waxing ever louder and more emphatic. There is too much waste, and there are too many hostile chances—for instance, a chance of an alliance between Russia and Japan to protect China—for that course to be approved by statesmen, some of whom at least believe in contingencies in Europe which, if they occured, would render a "lock up" in China, even of one regiment almost unendurable. This alternative, therefore, will not be adopted, except under the pressure of dire necessity.

There remains the third course, which is that Germany and England should make a great effort to coerce the Chinese Court by a great combined movement into the interior. Soldiers, it is said, think this movement possible if one Power would move from Peking and the other from Shanghai, but it would require at least a complete and a renewable corps d'armee on each side an immense collection of stores, and an expenditure on transport across the ocean and in the interior almost beyond precedent. It could result at best in nothing except in a further indemnity—that is, a further diminution of the power of the Chinese to start a profitable commerce; while it might result at worst in a European war, or in that most dangerous of all contingencies, a partition of China. This is the alternative which, remembering the reluctance alike of the Germans and of our own people to retreat, we think most probable, and therefore a most serious danger in the immediate future.

HOW TO BECOME A PRINCE.

The clever adventurer Leon Laforge—or, to give the name which would please him better, His Highness Don Leo, Prince de Vitanval—whose arrest for a series of artful and clever frauds in Parisian society was reported recently, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The following letter from the private secretary of the Nuncio in Paris shows how a title of Prince may be purchased from the Vatican. The letter was put in as evidence. It reads as follows:

November 17, 1890.

Prince.—I am happy to inform you that the steps taken by me have brought about the result you desire. I have just received from the Roman Congregation a letter informing me that His Holiness Leo XIII., by a decree of the 15th inst., has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Prince and the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory. I beg you therefore to send me at your earliest convenience the necessary sum, which is £886, for the title of Prince, and £226 for the Grand Cross, in order to avoid any delay in the making out of the briefs, for, as I have already told you, I must forward the fees to the Pope's Treasury. Deign to accept, Prince, the homage of my deep respect, and the very sincere expression of my especial sympathy, with which I have the honour to be your humble servant.

A. GAGLIARDINI (Private Secretary).

ILLNESS MADE TO ORDER.

THE Berlin Official Gazette publishes a letter of the Emperor William accepting Dr. von Miquel's resignation. It is couched in the most flattering terms, the hope being expressed that the retiring Minister, as member of the Prussian Upper House, will have opportunities of rendering the State further great services by his experience and knowledge. I do not think it likely (writes the correspondent of the "Daily News") that Count von Bulow will entertain the same hopes, as Dr. von Miquel might become a dangerous opponent in the commercial treaty question should he appear in the Upper House to speak against it. The Imperial letter also contains the usual phrase with regard to impaired health having caused the Minister to offer his resignation.

One remembers that Prince Bismarck refused for two whole days to be ill by order, saying that if the Emperor wanted to dismiss him he could do so. Finally, however, after a visit from Herr von Lucanus, Chief of the Emperor's Cabinet, he fell ill. Dr. von Miquel was on Thursday in the best of health and spirits, and did not think of resignation. Next morning brought the illness in the shape of the Chief of the Imperial Chancellery, Herr von Wilmowsky who told him that Count von Bulow was ready to submit his resignation to the Emperor, and to support it, being sure that His Majesty would accept it. One may readily believe that if a Minister were not ill already, this would be enough to make him so.

BOTHA ON THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE "Natal Mercury" publishes a letter to the burghers from General Botha, originally published in the "Ermelo Post" on March 16, relating to the peace negotiations. General Botha states that he declined to act independently of the Free State burghers. After quoting Lord Kitchener's letter, General Botha says:—

It is plain that the British Government wish only for the suppression of the Afrikander race. A council composed of officials and nominated members means that the voice of the people would be totally disregarded. A sum of one million sterling is offered as a favour, whereas the British ought to be responsible for all State debts, and not simply walk away with the assets.

In conclusion, he urges the burghers to continue the struggle. God will give them deliverance, and their independence must never be abandoned.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m., Sun sets, 6h. 30 m., High water 4-40m., 5-5a. Low water, 10-15m., 11-51a.

Parsee Mutual Life Assurance Association, Annual Meeting, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 5.56m., 6-1a., Low water, 11-25m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony per transport Manilla, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant.—Mails for Port Blair per R. I. M. S. Dalhousie will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Tuesday the 28th instant.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played at the bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening, by the Band, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers:—

Grand March...Comelius.....Mendelssohn.
Overture.....Flotte Bursch.....Suppe.
Selection.....Romeo and Juliet.....Gounod.
Valse.....Gaiete.....Waldteufel.
Folksongs.....Italian.....Rampezotti.
Polka.....The Garden Party.....Godfrey.
Two Hungarian Dances.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel R. L. Frevithick, V. D., A. D. C., and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5·45 p. m. this evening:—

March.....The Soldiers in the Park..Monckton.
Overture..French Comedy.....Keler Bela.
Selection..The Mikado.....Winterbottom.
Valse.....Donau Wellen.....Ivanovici.
Song.....Good Night.....Kucken.
Galop.....Von Haus Zu Haus.....Faust
GOD SAVE THE KING.

FRANCE AND BOMBAY.—The Executive Committee of the Alliance Francaise, Paris, an Association which is known to give help and encouragement to those who are concerned in spreading the French language in any part of the world has at one of its meetings decided to award a Silver Medal to Mr. Jehangir N. Shopkeeper who has devoted himself to the teaching of the French language for several years and who is at present French teacher in the New High School, Bombay. We are further informed that the same Association has presented to the New High Schools a set of prints representing celebrated men of France.

THE KING AND THE CATHOLICS.

REPLY TO THE DEPUTATION.

THE King held a Court at St. James' Palace at noon on Friday May 3 for the reception of various loyal addresses. There were about ten deputations from different parts of the country. They included a large Roman Catholic deputation headed by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, the Presbyterian Church of England, which has just been holding its Synod in London, representatives of British Jews and Jews in London headed by Sir James Montefiore and other leading Jews, the Coroners' Society of England, and a half a dozen municipal deputations, including those from Dover, Southampton, Truro, and Londonderry.

His Majesty, who wore a Field-Marshal's uniform, drove to the Palace from Marlborough House shortly before noon attended by Lord Churchill, General Sir Godfrey Clerk, Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke, and other members of his suite, and escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The Life Guards also posted a guard of honour with a band in Friary-court, while the Foot Guards posted a guard of honour with a band in Colour-court. As the King passed down Marlborough-yard to the Mall His Majesty was loudly cheered by a great crowd which had assembled. The King entered the Palace by the garden gates and was received by the various State officers, who conducted him to the Throne Room, where the addresses were presented.

Each deputation was received separately by the King. The Roman Catholics, Jews, Presbyterians, and Coroners' Society read their respective addresses and received a special separate reply. The municipal deputations simply handed in copies and each in turn received a copy of one general reply made by His Majesty.

The Roman Catholics said their prayers were continually offered up for His Majesty, especially after the principal Mass on each Sunday, and they ventured to assure him that none of his subjects prayed more fervently or more frequently that his reign might be long and beneficent. The interest His Majesty had taken in the people was a happy omen for the future.

In acknowledging the address the King said:—

I receive with hearty appreciation the dutiful address which you have presented to me to-day. It affords me deep satisfaction to know that my Roman Catholic subjects sympathise with me and my family in the heavy affliction which has recently befallen us that they tender me the encouragement of their loyal good wishes in the prosecution of the great task which lies before me as Sovereign of this Empire, and that they continually offer up devout aspirations for my prosperity and for that of Queen Alexandra and of the members of my house. It will be my endavour to promote to the best of my ability the enjoyments of the blessings of liberty, tolerance, peace, and goodwill among all classes of my people.

ANSWER TO THE JEWS.

Replying to the Jewish deputation the King said:—

I have received with much pleasure your loyal and dutiful address expressing the affection of the Jews of Great Britain for the memory of my beloved mother, and their sympathy with me and the members of my family in the loss which we have sustained by her death. It will always be my care to maintain and promote the extension of equal liberty and justice to all races and denominations among my subjects, and I am gratified by the good wishes which have been conveyed by you to Queen Alexandra and myself on behalf of the public spirited philanthropic bodies which you represent.

REPLY TO THE PRESBYTERIAN ADDRESS.

THE King's reply to the Presbyterians was as follows:—

I am much gratified by the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to my throne and person which have been expressed in the dutiful address presented to me by the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church of England. I thank you for your sympathetic allusions to the loss which my family and myself, together with the whole Empire have sustained through the death of my beloved mother, and for your appreciative and affectionate references to her character. It affords me great satisfaction that all classes and denominations of my people are at one in revering her memory and in offering to me and Queen Alexandra and to the members of our family good wishes on my accession to the throne. It will always be my endeavour to foster in the nation the spirit of unity, and to maintain the blessings of religious liberty among all my subjects.

THE CORONERS' SOCIETY.

To the Coroners' Society the King said:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address and for your expressions of attachment to my throne, and to my Consort and my family. I appreciate the cordial sympathy which you express with our own and the nation's grief at the loss of my beloved mother, and I am deeply gratified by your assurances of faithful service to the Crown in the ancient and honourable office which you hold.

THE KING AND THE CORPORATIONS.

The King, replying to the deputations from the cities and boroughs, said:—

I thank you heartily for your touching allusions to the severe loss which has fallen upon me and my family and upon all the people of this Empire, and I cordially reciprocate the hope that in the discharge of the weighty duties which devolve upon me I may be enabled to follow in the footsteps of my beloved mother and thus provide the best security for the continuance of the prosperity and glory which attended her illustrious reign. Queen Alexandra and myself are alike grateful for your expressions of devotion and for your good wishes to us.

KAZHEE KHAN.

THE notorious Khattak outlaw, Kazhee Khan, was handed over to the Kohat Border Military Police by the Waziris on the 12th instant. This man was the head of a gang of outlaws, who, having absconded from British territory after committing serious offences therein lived just across the Waziri-Khattak border, whence they used to come down and commit dacoities and robberies in British territory. Matters became most serious in December last, when offences by the gang became almost continuous. There was hardly a single well-to-do Hindu trader in the Khattak country who had not been looted. However, during the same month, Hazhee Khan was caught by some villagers while spending the night in a mosque outside the village. The villagers, highly pleased at their capture, handed him over to the District Police, who unfortunately allowed the man to be rescued as they were escorting him to Kohat. This brought matters to a crisis as the gang, elate at the escape of their chief, continued their raids with renewed vigour. Fifty men of the Border Military Police were then sent out, and a system of patrols was organised. This had a most salutary effect, as from January up to the present only one offence has been committed by the gang, and this one offence occurred outside the beat of the Border Military Police patrols. Finally, early, this month a representative jirgah of the two sections on the Waziris, viz., the Hathi Khels and the Malik Shahis who have been harbouring the gang, was summoned by the Deputy Commissioners of Kohat and Bannu. A fine of five thousand rupees was imposed on each section, the immediate result of which was that Kazhee Khan was handed over to the Border Military Police within a week and they on this occasion escorted him safely to Kohat where he now lies in the jail awaiting his trial. It remains to be seen if the gang will continue to exist without their chief—Pioneer.

HORSES KILLED BY BEES.

THE incident which happened at Haputale to Mr. and Mrs. Rennie reported in our issue of Wednesday used to be more frequent than now. They were attacked by hornets or bees near the Haputale caddies, and the horses suffered so severely from the stings that they both died. As we stated at the time of the death of Mr. White of the Northern Railway extension by cobra-bite, attacks by bees have been more fatal to Europeans in Ceylon than attacks by snakes. Mr. and Mrs. Rennie saved themselves by getting into a bullock cart. It cannot be too widely known that when attacked by bees the safest thing to do is to make for anything with a roof to it, the writer having even escaped from the attack of a swarm by bolting into an open cattle-shed. Even an umbrella put quietly over the head will keep the bees at bay—they will not come inside. The late Mr. "Jack" Tyndall used to tell a thrilling story of his disturbing a hornets' nest, when he got off with one or two bad stings. "Times of Ceylon," May 8.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

FINAL Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1900-1901. Information generally up to 1st May:—

The appended statements show the corrected area figures and estimated out-turn of British Districts and Native States. In these statements the averages have been shown for 5 and 9 years as out-turn details for years prior to 1890-91 are not available.

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area 3,000 acres or about two-thirds of the average. Decrease due to deficient sowing rains. Crops suffered from want of moisture. Condition of crop not good. The estimated outturn (248 tons) was about half the average.

Gujarat States.—Area 396 acres or a little less than one-fifth of the average. Most of the crop is in Cambay, where a middling crop was gathered. The estimated outturn amounted to 37 tons or about 15 per cent. of the average.

Deccan.—Area 57,800 acres or about half as much again as last year's restricted area, but only about one-fourth of the average. In Khandesh alone more than half the average area was sown; elsewhere the cultivation of the crop was considerably restricted owing to scantiness of late rains. The crop suffered everywhere from want of moisture, and that in the eastern parts almost completely failed. The estimated outturn (1,275 tons), three-fourths of which is in Khandesh, amounted to about one-fourteenth of the average.

Deccan States—Area 1,300 acres or about one-fifth of last year's area and about one-eighth of the average. Most of the area is in akalkot and here the larger area was placed under kharif crops. The late rains were deficient and the crops failed to a great extent.

Karnatak.—Area 34,900 acres or over one-third of last year's area and the average. Decrease due to deficiency of sowing rain. The crop suffered for want of moisture and withered away except in favourable situations. The estimated outturn (649 tons) is about one-tenth of the average.

Karnatak States.—Area 2,300 acres, 55 per cent. below last year's and 63 per cent. below average. Crops withered as in the neighbouring British Districts, yielding a nominal outturn.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 700 acres about one-fifth of the average. Crop middling.

Gujarat States.—Area 37,000 acres nearly two-thirds of the average. Decrease mainly in Baroda and other States of Gujarat. Condition good to fair in Cutch, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha, and middling elsewhere owing to insufficiency of late rains.

Sind.—Area 113,000 acres, 82 per cent. above last year's area, but 18 per cent. below the nine years' average. The inundation and rainfall were favourable. In Hyderabad the crop was slightly damaged by locusts. Condition good to fair. Latest report from Upper S. Frontier not received.

Khairpur.—Area 16,200 acres, about 6 1-2 times of last year's area and over 3 1-2 times the average. Increase due to better water supply. Condition good.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Final Memorandum on the Wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1900-1901. (Information generally up to 1st May.)

The appended statement shows the corrected figures of area and the estimated outturn for the different British Districts and Native States.

Area.—The latest reports show the area sown at 1,618,000 acres or 11 per cent. above that of the last year but 40 per cent. below the average. The decrease below the average is general and is due to insufficiency of late rains.

There is, however, a considerable improvement over last year in Gujarat, where in British Districts more than half the average area has been sown, and in the Native States the average has nearly been reached. In the Deccan, the improvement is markedly visible in Khandesh, where the last year's area has been doubled, but South Deccan with the Karnatak Districts shows a considerable fall. In Sind, owing to the closure of Tharwah for rabi supply, there is a fall in the wheat area of Thar and Parkar; elsewhere there is a rise in area. The total for the division is still 4 per cent. below the average. As in last year a large area has been assisted by irrigation, the percentages of irrigated area being 16 in Gujerat, 24 in the Deccan, and 17 in the Karnatak.

In the current year the percentage of wheat to gross cropped area is the smallest in the 15 years, which supports the view that in a year of famine or following famine the rayats give preference to other food-grain crops over wheat, to replenish their exhausted stocks of staple food-grains. The wheat area also appears to rise with the gross cropped area, but not in proportion to the gross area cropped. The variations are irregular and appear due to the exigencies of the season and rotation.

Season.—In September the western talukas on the Sahyadri and South Gujarat Districts had sufficient rain but elsewhere including North Gujarat it was deficient.

The October rain was also deficient and consequently the land did not retain sufficient moisture to allow full wheat sowings. No rain fell in November except a few cents here and there in the Southern, Districts and December was practically rainless. This early cessation of rains led to the withering of the young wheat crop. Irrigated crops fared better for a time, but ultimately suffered from scantiness of well water. The Gujarat crop further suffered in places from rust and insects, The Gujarat States have yielded comparatively good crops in parts of Kathiawar, the yield being up to the average. In the Deccan, in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur the dry crop has completely failed, and the irrigated crop has yielded but a poor outturn. Elsewhere a fair to a poor harvest was gathered. The crop also suffered from cloudy weather and adverse winds. In the Karnatak the failure of the crop is most marked, the proportion of irrigated crop being small. In Bijapur almost the whole of the dry crop failed. In Sind the season was generally good.

Outturn.—As expected from the curtailed area and abnormal season the total outturn is unsatisfactory.

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

A statement compiled from the returns of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, shows that the exports of local wheat from the Deccan and Karnatak to the port of Bombay during the seven weeks ending 30th April last are very small as in the previous year. The exports from Gujarat are on the other hand unusually large and are chiefly due to better crops in the Gujarat States, chiefly Kathiawar. The high prices consequent upon the absence of Deccan and Karnatak wheat have attracted Gujarat wheat, which in ordinary years is placed on the Bombay market only in limited quantities.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The particular feature of this year's rainfall was its concentration in July and August. In June the rain fell in light showers in the ghat talukas, but failed to advance to Gujarat and Khandesh where sowings were retarded till the end of July. August rain was heavy and continuous, damaging young crops in places. September rain was confined to the ghat tracts and South Gujarat. The young crops in the eastern districts began to suffer and rabi sowings made very little progress. Thereafter the light and scattered rain that fell was confined to the southern parts of the Presidency. The late kharif crops and the rabi seedlings withered and a large rabi area remained unsown except in moist situations. The late kharif crops yielded poorly and the yield from dry rabi crops was very poor.

In Gujarat the early kharif crops have yielded well, the yield of bajri being in places quite up to the average or even above it. Rice, which requires water for a longer time, yielded poorly, failing completely in places. Kharif jowari has yielded fairly well, but the return from the rabi crop is unsatisfactory as in other rabi crops. In Khandesh and in parts of Nasik early sown crops of bajri and jowari yielded fairly well, but further south, including the Karnatak Districts, want of rain was felt as the kharif crops were coming into flower. This reduced the outturn largely. Kharif pulses were also damaged by caterpillars. Dry rabi crops have yielded very poorly. In the Presidency proper the supply of food-grains is nowhere ample, but many places have produced enough to last them for the year. In Sind inundation and rainfall were favourable and the crops were generally good to fair. In Karachi blight affected the crops, in Thar and Parkar bajri was injured by locusts, and in Shikarpur jowari and bajri did not come to a head owing to excess of moisture.

FOOD STOCKS OF FORMER HARVESTS

The last year's famine has exhausted former years' stocks in most places. Thar and Parkar is reported to contain (presumably in the Nara Valley) ample stocks from former harvests.

Prices.—Though prices have ruled lower than last year still as quoted in the principal bazars they are above the normal throughout the Presidency.

RECEPTION AT AKOLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Akola, under date May 23, says:—On Wednesday last, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Commissioner Berar, was offered at Akola Railway Station a grand "Pansupari" by Raja Indrakarna Bahadoor, on his way to Mysore, where he goes as the Resident. The platform was decorated and splendidly illuminated and almost all Akola took part in the reception. Mr. J. A. Crawford thanked Raja Indrakaran Bahadoor for the honor he had done him in offering him the "Pansupari." The whole of Berar is grateful to Mr. Crawford for the sympathetic way in which he administered the province in the dreadful famine of the last year, and congratulated him on his advancement.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 21, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

ROYAL AND OTHER OATHS.

THE King's Accession Oath has created quite a political storm owing to its allusion to religion. Pretty much the same kind of oath, however, is made in other countries. The King of Greece swears that he will protect the prevailing religion of the Hellenic nation. The King of Portugal takes an oath to be faithful to the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion. In most countries the King swears to respect the Constitution, but, except in Greece and Portugal, no reference is made to religion.

The whole subject of oaths is a curious and interesting one. They pre-suppose, of course, that man of every degree is liable to break the Ninth Commandment. And even Kings and Emperors fall under suspicion. Whether an oath makes a man more truthful or more faithful to his promise is questionable. In Germany oaths have been abolished altogether. In England, America, and Australia, the affirmation has now as much force as the most solemn oath. In France no oath is required of members of the Legislature. And it cannot be said that German witnesses, French legislators, or English Quakers are more untrustworthy than other people. Yet a great philosopher once said that when the oath ceased to be binding no country could subsist for a year.

Anyhow, the taking of an oath is a very ancient practice, and it has been followed by the peoples of all countries. The Medes and Persians swore. The Egyptians Assyrians swore. Christian and Pagan, savage and civilised men, all swore and still swear. The Bible teems with oaths. And probably a time will never come when the oath will have altogether died out of the world.

There is a great variety in the method, but the object is always the same, namely, to call down on oneself the vengeance of God as the penalty of untruth, But there is a concurrent and very lively sense of the vengeance of the law as well.

The oath of the Christian takes two forms. In England, Spain, Italy, Austria, and America, among other places, it is taken on the Bible. But the English alone kiss the book. In France and Belgium the Scotch method of raising the hand over the head is practised. Jews swear very much like Christians. But, while the Christian swears on the Bible, the Jew swears with his head covered and on the Old Testament alone. And, where Christians say, "So help me, God," Jews in this country say, "So help me, Jehovah." Curiously, they do this unwillingly. To a strictly religious Jew, the name Jehovah is too sacred to be spoken in a law court. But our officials entertain the notion that this is the correct form of a Jewish oath.

Parsees sometimes give rise to much perplexity in our courts. They strongly object to being sworn on the Bible, and claim the right to make the oath as in their own country—namely, by holding the tail of a cow. The cow being a sacred animal in the eyes of the Parsee, he can commit no sin while touching it. But there is fortunately an alternative. In the City of London Courts, some years ago, it being impracticable to procure a cow, a Parsee took a sacred relic out from his bosom and, holding it aloft, swore impressively, "By God, and God Omniscient, and God Omnipresent, and God Almighty."

Mohammedans are much opposed to swearing. When they do swear it is a very solemn ceremony, and is performed by holding the Koran in the right hand, placing the left hand on the forehead, and bringing the head down to the book. A Mohammedan never commits perjury. In India their prejudice against swearing is so strong that the Government allows them to affirm.

Of all oaths the Buddhist one comes nearest to what an oath should be. Although we swear to tell the whole truth, we either do not understand what we promise to do or we evade the obligation. The Buddhist cannot fall into the former error, so clearly does his oath indicate what he has to do. "I swear as in the presence of Buddha, that I am unprejudiced, and if what I speak prove false, or if by my colouring truth others shall be led astray, then may the three Holy Existences, Buddha, Dhamma, and Pro Sanva, together with the Devotees of the Twenty-two Firmaments punish me and also my migrating soul." Hindus, like the Chinese, have a variety of oaths. The Laws of Manu say: "Let the judge cause the priest to swear by his veracity; the soldier by his horse or weapons; the merchant by his cattle, grain, gold, or other possessions; and the servile man by imprecating curses on his own head." When the Gentoo swears he touches his hand to the foot of a Brahmin, while the Brahmin swears by touching another Brahmin's hand with his own. In Mexico many people still adhere to a curious old form of oath. They swear by touching earth with the finger and then placing the finger on the tongue, which signifies, "If my tongue speak falsely may I be reduced to dust." Until comparatively recently a priest in France simply swore "On the word of a priest."

The Chinese have the greatest variety and most curious oaths of all nations. The well-known one of taking a saucer and breaking it, while the clerk says, "You shall tell the truth and the whole truth. The saucer is cracked and if you do not tell the truth your soul shall be cracked like the saucer"—seems rather absurd to us. But it is an extremely binding declaration to the Chinaman, for he believes that the soul can be divided into fragments. In this country and the United States the oath on the saucer is one commonly used. More effective, however, in the eyes of the Celestials is the joss-stick. The joss-stick is set alight, and while it burns the Chinese swearer wishes that his soul may be burned like the stick if he gives false evidence. The Chinese swear in many other ways. A very solemn oath is made by writing certain sacred characters on a paper and burning it, praying at the same time that he may be burned if he does not speak the truth. Sometimes he swears by burning a piece of straw. But nothing is so forcible in drawing the truth from a Chinaman as getting him to cut off a cock's head. This like the breaking up the saucer has a religious foundation. The Chinese believe that if their bodies are mutilated on earth their souls will be similarly mutilated in Heaven.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

WAR OFFICE TELEGRAMS DELIVERED IN FLEET STREET.

A STRANGE story of telegrams on the public service being sent for years to the office of an American editor in London has come to light. On Friday a telegram intended for the War Office was delivered in Fleetstreet, and inquiry reveals that it is only a repetition of a series of errors that date back at least to 1896. In September of that year the editor of the "London American," Mr. Ramsay, was surprised to find that his telegraphic address, "Kamsin," was being used for the delivery of cypher messages to the meaning of which he had not the slightest clue. The first came from the West Indies, and upon inquiry at the Post Office Mr. Ramsay was informed that "Kamsin" had been for some years the telegraphic address of the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, but was relinquished, and subsequently assigned to Mr. Ramsay. Apparently the alteration was notified by the military authorities, and the only explanation of the repeated misdirection is that some of the officers have been using an obsolete address book.

For three years, however, War Office telegrams continued to be delivered to Mr. Ramsay, and were dropped into the waste paper basket. He at first sought to get rid of them by returning them to the Post Office, but the merciless logic of the department rejected such an easy way out of the difficulty. The telegrams had been delivered to the owner of the registered address, and what more could any reasonable man expect? So the telegrams continued to be delivered. They came from all parts of the world, the West Indies, New Zealand, the Cape, and from America, when the Venezuelan trouble was engaging the attention of our Foreign Office. Some were in code, others were not. Mr. Ramsay implored the Post Office to relieve him from the annoyance, but the St. Martin's-le-Grand officials were hard as adamant, and Mr. Ramsay disposed of them in the manner mentioned. At the end of three years he wrote a letter which apparently aroused the Post Office to a sense of its responsibility, and the telegrams were taken back for delivery in the proper quarter.

But the game seems to have begun again. On Friday he received the following telegram:—

Pretoria Residency, 3.5.01, 9.10 a.m.

To Kamsin, London.
R. 41, Your 7332 goolto Camoneillo jockeying. Dayreams.—Kitchener.

Taught by experience Mr. Ramsay wasted no time on the Post Office, but sent the telegram straight to the War Office in Pall Mall.

"What would be thought of a business house which conducted its affairs in this loose fashion?" he said to a "Daily Chronicle" representative. "Here is a great Department, responsible for the most important affairs of State, and one of its officials does not know that its telegraphic address has been changed!"

"Have you had many telegrams from South Africa since the war began?"

"No; only the one that came on Friday. I sent it at once to the War Office."

THE KAISER'S REBUFF.

CANAL SCHEME DOOMED.

A joint sitting of both Houses of the Prussian Diet was held on Friday evening at which Count von Bulow, in his capacity of Prussian Premier read a message declaring the session closed. He then made a statement in which he referred to the importance attached by the Government to the Canal Bill, and said they regarded it as a whole from which essential portions could not be cut off without prejudice to important economic interests. In view of the course which the deliberations of the Lower House had taken, the Government had regretfully been forced to the conclusion that an agreement on the Bill was for the time being out of the question and would therefore do nothing more to further it.

For the outside world (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times") the chief interest of the crisis is its bearing upon the position of Count von Bulow The Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Minister. President, who to-day celebrated his 52nd brithday, has succeeded in burying the Canal Bill for the present without losing the confidence either of the Emperor on the one hand or of the Agrarians on the other He, has contented himself with cautiously marking time. The Liberals are disappointed; but, with almost the sole exception of Herr Eugen Richter, the Parliamentary Liberals in Germany may truly be said to have no more backbone than a rabbit. Count von Bulow need hardly fear the Liberals, but if experience may be trusted he will find the Conservatives hard taskmasters and insatiable beggars at the doors of the Imperial and Prussian Treasuries. He will try—and I think, with success—to keep their fingers out of foreign policy.

The Conservatives anticipate that the Government will cover their retreat by a vigorous semi-official cannonade in the Press, but no serious importance will be attached to it in Conservative circles. For the rest the opponents of the Rhine and Elbe Canal believe that the whole project is finally doomed, or that at any rate it will not be revived for years. It is noteworthy that a determined opponent of the Bill has been appointed Provincial President in Rosen, notwithstanding his refusal to recant after being lectured by the Emperor.

It is announced that the resignations of Dr. von Miquel, Finance Minister, Baron von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Brefeld, Minister of Commerce, have been accepted.

Berlin, May 4.—The "National Zeitung" learns that Count von Bulow yesterday afternoon had an interview with Herr Teodor Moeller, National Liberal member for Brackwede, who has arrived here. Herr Moeller is mentioned by several papers as the probable successor of Herr Brefeld at the Ministry of Commerce.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, BOMBAY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 27TH MAY, 1901.

EXCEPT ON MONDAY, 27th instant (when only one game will be played), two matches in the above tournament will be played each evening (Sunday excepted), till TUESDAY, 4th June, on the "Oval and Cooperage" Hockey Grounds, respectively. Final Match about 6th June.

Each game to commence at 5-10 P.M.

Entrance to Enclosures,
Season Tickets, Rs. 3.
Daily ticket (admissible for one game only) Annas 8.

Season tickets can be obtained from the "Manager, Bombay Gymkhana," or on the Grounds themselves, on any day throughout the tournament.

NOTE.—The Match or Matches to be played on the following evening will be published daily in the three daily papers:—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
"TIMES OF INDIA."
AND
"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."
under "Sporting Intelligence."
(Signed.)
L. W. D. EVERETT,
P. F. FISCHER,
Joint Hon. Secs.

Bombay, 23rd May 1901.

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INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Friday:—The pressure has been steady over the Bay and low pressure conditions over that area have not developed during the past 24 hours. The low pressure area has between Arrakan and Ganjam coasts, and the weather will probably be squally in that region. Rain has continued in Burma, the heaviest falls being three and half inches at Minbu, and two inches at Akyab. A few local showers are reported from Assam, North Bengal, Central Provinces, and South Peninsula. Julpaiguri has received two inches. A most important feature in the temperature conditions is the persistence of unusually low temperature in the Punjab and North Western Provinces. A defect is shown in the hills as well as the plains, and is most marked at Leh, where it is ten degrees. The temperature is also below normal in Lower Burma and Madras Coast; it is slightly to considerably above normal in Lower Sind, East, Bengal, Assam and Malabar. The low pressure area in the Bay is probabley filling up; and is not of much importance. Rain will probably continue in Burma and fine weather with local thunderstorms elsewhere.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·747
Temperature of the Air	degrees	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·7
Dew Point		77·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		83·3
General Directions of wind*		SW. WSW. W. WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	217

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—May 23.

10 p.m.	85·4

FRIDAY—May 24.

8 a.m.	84·0
10 a.m.	88·5
2 p.m.	91·2
4 p.m.	89·6

DIVINE SERVICE.

WHIT SUNDAY, MAY 26.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Missa Coelestis—Brown
Hymns—157, 207, 322 and 155.
No Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—154 and 156.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simpl in F.
Athem—"God is a spirit"—Sterndale Bennett's.
The collections are for the additional Clergy Society.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon—Parade Service.
Hymns—165, 151 and 213.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata, Merbecke.
Hymns—207, 323 and 324.
Nunc Dimittis—Tonus Peregrinus
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett.
Hymns—153, 210 and 156.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Mr. D. N. Cushon
6 p.m. Mr. J. Morris.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Daily Services.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Services—7-30 a.m., Matins, and 5 p.m., Evensong
5 p.m. Thursday,
7-30 a.m., Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—121 tune 80.
Hymns—1, 101, Paraphrase 2 tune 112.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—63 tune 97.
Hymns—253, 268, 106 and 291.
Collection for Church expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong.
Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 4th May, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th May 1901— G I P R system...	1,86,581	7,26,982	7,566	9,21,132
I M R do ...	50,500	1,81,000	2,400	2,33,900
Total....	2,37,081	9,07,982	9,966	11,55,032
Actuals for corresponding week ending 5th May 1900— G I P R system..	1,67,718	5,30,699	8,095	7,06,512
I M R do ...	50,931	1,82,363	12,127	2,45,421
Total....	2,18,649	7,13,062	20,222	9,51,933
Increase or decrease... G I P R	+18,863	+1,96,283	−529	+2,14,620
I M R...	−431	−1,363	−9,727	−11,521

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th May 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,15,000	3,30,000	4,000	4,49,000
Or per mile of Railway	249	716	9	974
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	19,72,862	40,34,739	60,027	60,67,628
Total for 19 weeks	20,87,862	43,64,739	64,027	65,16,628
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,386	3,08,256	−2,704	4,00,938
Per mile of Ry. do.	207	669	−6	870
Total to corresponding date do.	19,08,393	53,85,557	−11,465	72,82,485

Increase for the week ....Rs. 48,062
Decrease to date .... „ 7,65,857

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,689 tons, Captain G Klausberg, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon 14th May, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain S Boon, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieuts Harris, Tenton, and Brander, and 75 deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Carran, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, 23rd April, via coast ports, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Penberthy arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Cardiff, 29th April, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage in the Gulf of Aden she experienced fresh east wind from 57 degrees W Longitude, moderate S W and westerly winds slight southerly swell to 66 degrees west, thence moderate N westerly winds.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,040 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Simais, Mr Shaw, Mr Meade, 1 native and 60 deck. During the voyage she experienced strong wind and sea from Karachi to Dwarka, thence moderate wind and sea to port.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain O'Brien, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 7th May, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Burrows and infant and two natives. During the voyage from Calcutta to Colombo she experienced fine weather light southerly winds and smooth sea from Colombo to Bombay, fine weather and smooth sea and light N W winds.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 24.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala......Capt T Y Greet, R N...Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N ....
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ....
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N...... ......
Hardinge ....Comdr J G Piffard, R I M, Southampton, 1-6...Indian Marine
Dalhousie..............Comdr R W W Gordon R I M ....Indian Marine
Manila..................R L Haddock, R N R S Africa ......295.........Transport

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
Plassey................. ...... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats........ ......
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator..........Comdr T H Heming, R N ....R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence................ .... Indian Marine
Clive.................... .... Indian Marine
Nancowry................ .... Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Rajput	3615	Crebbin			T M & Co
Afton	2862	Robertson			M M & Co
Chindwara	1512	Shepherd			M M & Co
Caledonia	1716	Barton			A Montochoff
Florican	2382	Work			K N & Co
Argo	1970	Dove			A Montochoff
Gloamin	2248	Learmouth			W & A G & Co
Scindia	3052	Abrey	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			P & O Co
Chupra	1435	Hannan	Karachi		M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Tyrrell	Zanzibar, &c.		M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Stuart			M M & Co
Kerbela	1961	Love	Calcutta		M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Imaum	2705	Penberthy			K N & Co
Vindobona	2689	Klausberger			A L S N Co
Bhundara	2215	O'Brien			M M & Co
Arabia	4187	Parfitt	London		P & O Co
Gorgistan	2092	Wall			J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Simla s	Bamber	Busreh, May 11
	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, April 23
	Imaum s	Penberthy	Cardiff, April 29
	Vindobona s	Klausberg	Rangoon, May 14
24	Bhundara s	O'Brien	Calcutta, May 7
	Arabia s	Parfitt	Aden, May 19

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Agnes s	Edwards	Calcutta
	Kagoshima Maru s	Kauri	Kobe
	Dumra s	Boon	Karachi

BRITISH SEAMEN FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

THE BOY SAILOR QUESTION.

MAY, 8, 1901.

An amount of interest is at present being attached to the scheme of the Navy League having for its ultimate purpose the manning of British ships by British subjects. The League propose to secure the co-operation of the various bodies having control of education moneys, also City Companies, shipowners, and others interested in the question, in order to establish depot training ships round the coasts of the British Isles for the training of boy sailors obtaining "nautical scholarships" from elementary schools. These boys are to be "of good character and of certain standard of physique and education, to be recommended for the purpose by teachers and managers of public elementary schools, and to enter about the age of fourteen." They would be required to attach themselves to the Royal Naval Reserve and it is stated that "the essential object of the training is to fit the boys for service before the mast."

This scheme having been forwarded to the Merchant Service Guild, together with an invitation for a representative to attend the projected public meeting in London on the matter, interesting correspondence has ensued between the Secretaries of these two bodies.

The Guild, though cordially supporting the principle of British subjects for British ships, are unable to support the scheme, stating that its propositions would only have the effect—not of increasing the number of British Able Seamen which is what is desired—but of causing a considerable influx into the already lamentably overcrowded profession of certificated Captains and Officers. The early instruction and training of the boys referred to would result in their obtaining Board of Trade certificates at the earliest possible time. The object of the Navy League would therefore be subverted. The Guild point out that any boy should be permitted to enter the training ships especially when he is not particularly well educated and also that the only practical way of inducing a boy to remain as a seaman is to improve the conditions under which he exists on board merchant ships, alluding, at the same time, to the necessity of comfortable quarters, efficient cooking, and better provision for the maintenance of discipline by his superiors. The Navy League, in replying, "entirely hold with the suggestion that comfortable quarters and an altogether improved condition of life are necessary" and "the object being to train lads for service before the mast, the Navy League never contemplated creating officers from the class that would provide good boatswains" assuming with that explanation that the views of the Guild and the League were similar. The Guild however, could not accept this view—holding that the "class of boys which the League propose to recruit from is much above the requisite standard for Able Seamen of whom there would be no lack so far as British subjects were concerned were it not that the conditions of the calling absolutely preclude it." Also, that "until the remedies suggested are found, to 'recommend' any boy for a sea life with the prospect of remaining as an Able Seaman or Boatswain would be an act worthy of the strongest reprobation." Accordingly, the Guild "would first see the improvement of the conditions of, and inducements to, seamen rather than encourage a scheme which they feel is beginning at the wrong end." The Navy League regret so decided a difference of opinion stating that, from the arguments advanced, "the education a boy receives at a Board school in his early youth will qualify him to obtain a certificate as Master for the Mercantile Marine." This the League does not either "admit or deny" but agree that "there is no lack of certificated officers and their number is daily increasing." They "clearly recognise that better treatment and accommodation is desirable" but state that in formulating their scheme they "were guided by gentlemen who are well acquainted with their subject and believe that there is nothing in a sea life before the mast which is necessarily demoralising or which should deter the sons of working men from adopting the sea as a calling."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BEATTY—May 7, at 21 Vesey Place, Kingstown, Jane Henrietta, second surviving daughter of Major-General R Beatty, H M Indian Army.

CAMPBELL—April 29, at Southport, the beloved wife of D W Campbell, C I E, of Bedford, late agent East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

DAVIES—May 5, at Ashleigh, Teignmouth, Major-General F J Davies, Retired List, aged 79.

HILL—May 1, at Ladbroke Gardens, Major-General C E D Hill, late Royal Eng (Madras) and son of the late Sir D St L Hill, K C B, aged 75.

LAYARD—May 6, at Valentia Lodge, Bedford, wife of Major-General C E Layard, J P, late 15th East Yorkshire Regt, and widow of the late Lieut-Col Robert Annesley B S C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HICKMAN—May 20, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieut C S Hickman, R I M, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURGESS—May 18, at Mahe (Malabar Coast), Archibald Sleighter, son of the late James Walter Burgess, of Cochin, aged 42 years.

COOPER—May 19, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Cooper, Esq, late Lieutenant H M S's 97th Foot, eldest son of General George Cooper, Bengal Command, Dinapore, and only surviving brother of Sam Cooper, Esq, of Norwood England, and late Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Benares Opium Agency, India, aged 69 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

COMPLEXION PILULES.

Prepared from a special recipe, and guaranteed to contain nothing of an injurious nature.

For those who suffer from pimples, boils, &c., they will be found most efficacious, speedily restoring the skin to its original smoothness.

12 As. per Bottle of 72 Pilules.
Dose: One three times a day.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901.

SCIENCE AND TRADE.

WANT of enterprise, is the key-note of the reproaches addressed to the British Commercial world by Sir Henry Roscoe in his second article on "The Outlook for British Trade" in the "Monthly Review." He does not take a despairing view of the prospect, nor does he advise absolutely heroic measures, though decidedly strong ones; but he calmly and dispassionately draws the attention of the public to what is doing and has been done in other countries by men of wealth for the furtherance of scientific methods applied to manufactures, and not invidiously, holds up for the appreciation of our Government the action of other admininitrations in regard to technical and textile institutions for the teaching of the rising generation. It may be that such teaching seems for the time an unproductive investment to the born trader who wants quick returns. The State expenditure on any education is always necessarily a generation late in earning a dividend on the capital invested, and the country must be content to wait that time at least after spending money on technical training. The longer the investment is delayed the more certain is it that the early birds on the Continent and in America who are being so scientifically trained, will utilise their acquired skill in taking the worm out of the mouths of the British worker unless he, too, is given the very latest and most perfected technical education. Professor Osborn of Baltimore, a man who has given the subject intelligent consideration, states that Germany risks the largest unproductive investments in this field. France comes next and England perhaps fourth, "the cost to her of a single battleship would, he says, establish four splendidly equipped technical schools; England secures the ship and postpones the construction of the schools." Her own prophets foretell evil, unless more science is put into the schools, that is scientific training of the intellect. She is told that the race will no more be to the athlete nor to the student of the classics, but to the rigorously trained scientist. Science will play an important part in the future great enterprises of the Empire in which there will undoubtedly be well-equipped competitors from other aspiring countries. The world is becoming more cosmopolitan in nature every year, distances are lessening, the inhabitants of one country look in upon other, and annex every year a larger share of their neighbour's trade. This tendency will not diminish but increase at a tremendous rate, and competition with it. The better qualified and more alert men will take the prizes everywhere, in or out of their own country, for the strict economy entailed by the fierce competition reigning will not trouble itself about the nationality of the workers. In electricity England is at last waking up. For long enough legislation lay heavy on the electrical battery and conductor. Other countries went forward, risked the dangers and were none the worse. They were much better lighted and had better means of transport in consequence of the free hand given to science and electricity combined.

Sir Norman Lockyer deplores the excess of time spent in schools over the grammars of dead and living languages instead of devoting some hours a day to teaching the young to observe, and draw deductions from their observations, an accomplishment which will benefit them in the real world, the eventual scene of their fight for life. He tells us that the future masters need technical education more than the men and adds "in the terrible contest for supepriority with the United States and Germany towards which this country is advancing nothing will avail us unless the young men, who are to be masters of works, foremen, heads of departments, and directors of industries based on applications of scientific knowledge, are equipped with the most thorough knowledge of the arts they direct. The law of evolution will mercilessly eliminate the unfit." Sir Henry Roscoe quotes Dr. Mendola who states that English manufacturers only call in scientific assistance when some branch of industry is "in extremis." While German Universities supply Germany with academic scientists and their work is constantly watched by those at the head of German industries for inventions applicable to their particular walk. Dr. Mendola quotes the discovery of synthetic indigo as a proof of the perseverance and success with which science is pursued in Germany. This, of course, can be overdone, as seems to be the case in Switzerland. It shocks one's sense of the fitness of things to reflect that the high scientific education at Zurich and Winterthur is availed of by so many that several who had passed the highest examinations at the Zurich Polytechnic have to work as ordinary journeymen to earn a living. Employers of these men considered their costly education practically wasted. But virtue had its reward for they were eventually sought out and employed in superior positions in England. We quite agree with Sir Swire Smith that it would be far more satisfactory to employ Englishmen, and with the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain convinced of the necessity of reconstructing our educational methods, it ought not to take years to start the car of progress.

Sir Henry Roscoe has a sly hit at the admirers of a classical education, when be fears that men, to whom "the commission of a false quantity is a more heinous offence than ignorance of the simplest and most far-reaching of Nature's laws, can hardly be expected to look with a favourable eye upon innovations." Well we have seen the deluge, already, in the crowd of professors dismissed, rightly or wrongly, from Cooper's Hill, which proves that the nation does not want for courage to face a difficulty even of the large order here suggested. It is no small labour to reconstruct one or more of our public schools to suit modern requirements, and to do this public opinion must be very definitely engaged. Neither man in the street, parent on the hearth, or member of Parliament, we are told, at all realises the necessity for this radical revolution. In our House of Representatives, we blush to hear, the mere bringing forward of educational topics—unless they are stiffened with clericalism or free opinion, empties the benches. In the virtuous foreign elsewhere we find that the Government and the public are convinced and support the schools for technicalities. Let wealthy Englishmen do what American millionaires have done, endow, endow and endow again. Twenty-two magnificent millions have been given or left by private citizens for founding or maintaining science schools and Universities in the United States. Sir Henry Roscoe thinks that Government might wake up and lead the way by appointing a Commission—we in India know the value of Commissions, however High and however Royal, they mean too often hanging up their object until it loses all human interest—of say seven wise men. He suggests that Lord Goschen, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain should be members and should have the absolute disposal of £100,000 a year on scientific education. The channels and limits in which this money should flow are defined by him. This sounds practical, and if the most practical nation in the world sets to work to overtake others in the application of science to the running of the commercial race in which she is still an easy first, we need not be nervous for the future of British industry. There is no fear even now for its permanence and its predominance. We have been so long practically the first and in many lines the only traders in the field, that timid people flutter and tremble when they see other countries entering for the race and taking their share in the stakes of the world. It does not follow that they will monopolise everything.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. UNDER English direction Egypt has prospered so well and the people, enjoying freedom and justice, have become so contented that there is not the least danger of any return to the conditions which preceded the outbreak of 1882. Arabi Pacha and Mustapha Fehmi Pacha who have been pardoned, can go back to Egypt and the country will remain undisturbed. Arabi Pacha will find that a marvellous change has come over the land during the nineteen years of his exile in Ceylon. As Colonel Henry Knollys observes in the current "Blackwood," under our administration the financial and general prosperity of the country have burst forth into a luxuriance of which neither Seti nor Thotmes ever dreamed. The old Revolutionist will have no desire to rebel against a "foreign control" whose fruits are such as we have been able to produce in Egypt, more especially during the last ten years. Those results are not gratifying to the French whose rule was one of disastrous failure. The progress that we have achieved is visible throughout Upper and Lower Egypt and the advance has been so great that Arabi Pasha will not easily realise that the country is the same that he knew prior to his rebellion. Our greatest achievements are, of course, to be seen in the engineering schemes by which the agricultural prosperity of the entire Nile Delta has advanced by leaps and bounds. The great barrage works which are in course of construction will further increase the agricultural productiveness of Upper Egypt to an extent, double and three-fold its present capacity. It is estimated that Sir John Aird's enterprise will double the area under cultivation and will provide an increase of produce sufficient to feed five millions of the people. Signs of individual prosperity are also visible in increase of possessions, and improved dwellings. But it is not in material welfare alone that we have been able to improve the lot of the Egyptians. The mass of the population now experience a freedom that they certainly did not enjoy under the sway of Mehemet Ali and of Ibrahim Pacha or during the regime of the French influence. The British spirit has permeated the administration. The police are the servants and not the masters of the people. Justice, law and order are no longer scouted but under the civil and criminal system that has been established the population know that justice and equity are to be had in the courts. Forced labour, the oppressive system known as the corvee, is a thing of the past, and the "kourbash," the lash that accompanied the tyranny has disappeared like other obsolete instruments of torture. The Fellaheen who have experienced the beneficent changes that we have brought about are the last to desire that our sway should cease. In a multitude of ways they show their appreciation of our rule. The very donkey boys out of affectionate gratitude to the British call their animals after English notabilities. These same donkey boys, further, have learned to swear in English, a fact which perhaps more than any other, indicates the waning of French influence. Members of the British House of Commons may annually seek to be informed as to when we are going to quit Egypt, but the extent to which the English language is now spoken by the population shows how far they regard our stay there as permanent. Figures given by Colonel Knollys prove that in ten years the position of the French and English languages in Egypt was entirely reversed. Pupils in the State supported schools are obliged to learn one European language which they may select themselves. Prior to 1882, in the great majority of cases French was chosen. The proportion in 1889 was 74 per cent, French and 26 per cent English; but in 1899 the figures were reversed to 78 and 22 repectively. It is noticeable that natives over thirty years of age who know any other language beside Arabic speak French, but the younger generation almost invariably acquire English. Like every other Oriental race the native has learned to respect the Englishman because of the just and considerate treatment he receives from the Anglo-Saxon. An Englishman's word he accepts as more binding than an oath. In brief we have done for Egypt what no other Power could have done and certainly what France could never have accomplished. The advance effected in a decade only has been so great that as Colonel Knollys observes it would be difficult to quote the case of any other country which in so brief a period of tolerable Government has made equal strides in prosperity. Our success may be jealously viewed by France but we cannot on that account cease the splendid work to which we have set our hands and which has so far produced such excellent fruits.

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY. FOR weeks the condition of the water supplied to the inhabitants of this city has been a source of danger to the public health. The fluid that has passed through the taps has been a yellow, muddy liquid heavily charged with vegetable and organic matter and giving forth an extremely disagreeable odour. Objectionable as the water has been there has not even been a plentiful supply of the liquid. The explanation of the condition of the water was forthcoming at the last meeting of the Standing Committee, thanks to the investigation made by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. The explanation is not creditable to the Water Department of the city, for it shows that a condition of things capable of remedy has been permitted to exist for some time unaltered, though it ought to have been dealt with immediately complaint was made of the bad state of the water. The cause of the unwholesome supply that has been given to the City of late appears to be the objectionable condition of the Settling Tank at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and the lack of means to prevent floating matter passing into the pipes. It is proposed to remedy the latter defect by the provision of screens on the inlet wall of the basin. This is a temporary measure, for when the new filters are constructed this basin will be no longer used as a settling reservoir but as a storage tank for filtered water. When this change may be expected has not been stated, and no reply appears to have been made to the request that the reservoir should meanwhile be cleaned out. Instead there was a suggestion to the contrary conveyed in the statement that the accumulation of mud in the basin must be very small at present, as it was cleaned out last monsoon. However that be, at least an annual cleansing seems desirable and it is to be hoped this work will be done before the monsoon. The first duty of the Water Department is to give the City good water, and whatever the officials concerned aim at, it is clear that the water supplied to Bombay is deficient in quantity and bad in quality. Who or what interrupts its clear and even flow?

THE UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVE IN COUNCIL. WE are glad to note that our University is to send Sir Bhalchandra Krishna as its representative in the Bombay Legislative Council without any contested election. It is but befitting the dignity of such a body that it should select quietly a worthy candidate and send him unanimously to the Council. Ever since the franchise, so to say, has been conferred on the University, this has been the case and there has never been a contest among rival candidates for the votes of the Fellows. There is to be no exception to this usage this time. One or two Fellows who had at first contemplated contesting the seat have now thought better of it. In Sir Bhalchandra the University has obtaind a capable representative of its voice and interests in the Council which will also be strengthened by the acquisition of so able a member. The activities and acquirements of Sir Balchandra and the manner in which he combines academic distinction with good practical business habits also promise that he will not be merely the University representative but a real all-round Member of Council. He has already served a term in the Council on the nomination of Lord Sandhurst and is one of the few who are acceptable to both the Government and the European as well as Native public. There is scarcely a phase of public life of our City which does not owe something to the co-operation of Sir Bhalchandra; and in Municipal affairs, where he has obtained the highest honours a citizen can aspire to, he has rendered valuable service to the public for nearly a quarter of a century. He has worked for the University too as Syndic, and in his own faculty of medicine his influence has always been felt during the troublous times and divided counsels in the past. As Member of the Legisivelat Council Sir Bhalchandra will have higher scope for his public zeal and indefatigable capacity for useful work.

INDIAN OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA. No orders have yet been issued regarding the despatch of Indian Cavalry Officers to South Africa and it is understood that it is now improbable that any will be sent.

THE net imports of gold into India in the month of March amounted in value to 84 lakhs of rupees, and the net imports of silver to 10 1-2 crores.

UP to the end of May the opium revenue was more than 15 lakhs better than the estimates.

THE usual monsoon forecast will be issued from the Meteorological Department, Simla, on the evening of June 7th.

THE date of the first meeting of the Conference on Agricultural banks, which shortly assembles in Simla, is June 1st.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of Jeypore will pay a visit to Simla at the end of this month, and will remain for the investiture.

THE Mir of Hunza has announced to the Political Agent of Gilgit his intention of building a school at Hunza in memory of Queen Victoria. The Mir will endow the school sufficiently to provide a trained native schoolmaster from India.

MR. HENRY, late Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, takes up his new post of Assistant-Commissioner of the London Police this month. He is reported to have done excellent work in the Transvaal, where he organised the new Civil Police.

ON the 15th of May there was one death from plague in the city of Sialkot. There had then been eight cases and six deaths. The outbreak of plague in the Rupar "taksil" occurred at the village of Badecha which has a population of 670. There have been 12 cases and three deaths. The village has been evacuated.

The plague returns for the week ending the 18th instant show 1,918 deaths, as against 2,592 in the week preceding. The principal figures are; Bengal districts 464, against 758; Bombay districts 457, against 388; Bombay City 295, against 310; the Punjab 247, against 341; Karachi 154, against 829, the N.-W. P. and Oudh 164, against 306; Calcutta 79, against 134, Kashmir (Jammu) 28, against 37.

Doctors Christopher and Stephens, who have been sent out to India by the Royal Society to investigate malaria and the mosquito theory connected with it, are to have associated with them Captain P. James, I. M. S., (Madras), who will shortly return from China. The Government of India will render every assistance to the English doctor in their researches.

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant, 4 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 319 Hindus and 57 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 404, the death-rate being 46·4 per mille and the mean for the ten previous years being 37·6. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera 4, small-pox 13, measles 6, fevers 138, dysentery 51, diarrhœa 13, and other causes 179.

RULES have been issued by the Local Government for the inspection of travellers arriving at railway stations in the Punjab, at which there may be a plague inspecting medical staff. The rules have been framed so as to cause a minimum of inconvenience to the general travelling public as well as to any one whose detention may be absolutely compulsory. The only inspecting stations in the Punjab at present are Kalka, Bias and Ludhiana.

THE final forecast of the wheat crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shows that the misgivings aroused by the rainy and cloudy weather in February were not unwarranted. Rust appeared in almost every district, and was exceptionally injurious in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions and throughout the greater part of Oudh, where the average yield is only from 40 to 60 per cent. of the normal. For the Provinces as a whole the crop is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal. On the other hand, the area cropped rose by five lakhs of acres or 10 per cent. The net result is that the out-turn of wheat is estimated at 1,987,000 tons, as compared with 1,950,814 tons last year. This is an increase of only 2 per cent. over last year, but if the comparison is made with the last five years and ten years, the increase would amount to 34 and 28 per cent., respectively.

THE comet which lately became visible in India, can be seen on the western horizon in the well-defined constellation of Orion before it sets at about eight o'clock in the evening. Though not very bright just now, it is the brightest comet that has visited us since the brilliant one which was such a magnificent feature in the Indian heavens in 1882. The comet was first observed in India about ten days ago at Poona, but from information to hand by the last mail we find that it had been observed in the last week of April in Australia, South Africa, and North America. Early on the morning of April 23rd it was seen at Sydney and various other places throughout the Australian Continent. It was then near Aldebaran, the brightest star of the constellation of Taurus. Three days later Dr. Gill saw it from the famous observatory at the Cape of Good Hope on the eastern horizon two hours before sunrise on the 26th. It was very brilliant, having a compound triple tail about 10° long; and, as it was rapidly approaching the sun, it was expected to become more brilliant as perihelion was passed. Early next morning, the 27th, the astronomers of the Wisconsin Observatory saw it about 15° north of the sun, twenty minutes before and fifteen minutes after sunrise. It seemed to have made a very rapid north-westerly movement in relation to its position when seen at the Cape. The comet had not become visible in England when the mail left on the 3rd instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 10TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the English mails of the 10th May, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. During the voyage she experienced light to moderate westerly winds and fine weather, no clouds no swell. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Crelly, Mr A J — Rushworth, Mr
Hall, Capt. J. J. C. — Roy, Mr M
Hildred, Mrs — Shipp, Mr R C
Hill, Mr J — Vivian, Mr J C
Locke, Mr and Mrs J H and child — Williams, Lieut G K
Norgate, Mr R S — Williams, Mr and Mrs C A L child and infant
Pond, Miss M L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dennis, Mr — Macintosh, Mr A L
Grant Mr N C — Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Jayakar, Mr — Stuart, Mr A J C
Menogue, Capt J O B — Willmore, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES TO COLOMBO—Congreve, Mr C R T.

FROM BRINDISI.

Bonham-Carter, Maj — Ingiis, Mr J
Eberlein, Mr J H

FROM GIBRALTAR—Veiga, Dr B A L.

FROM PORTSAID TO COLOMBO.

Baird, Mr J Rush — Baird, Mr David J

FROM ADEN—Robinson, Sergt Maj.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 10.

HOME.

A PICTURE by Rubens, a sketch in triptych form of his famous "Raising of the Cross," was sold at Christie's on Saturday for 3,200 guineas.

Cricket.—Lancashire easily defeated Hampshire on Tuesday. The visitors' first innings closed for 199, or 79 to the good. Hampshire in their second innings made 158, and the 80 wanted for victory were obtained by Lancashire with only two wickets down.—Notts beat M.C.C. at Lord's on May 2 by an innings and 90 runs.—The match between London County and Surrey resulted on the 4th in a win for the former on the first inning.—M.C.C. were beaten by Yorkshire on the 8th.—At the oval, London County beat Surrey on the first innings.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury sat on the 7th and 8th. In the Upper House resolutions were passed dealing with the supply and training of candidates for holy orders, and the House of Laymen discussed the confessional.—The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held their annual festival on the 8th in St. Paul's Cathedral. At the festival dinner the Bishop of London spoke on the "opulence" of bishops.

Elections.—Mr. Lawrence (C.) was returned for the Monmouth Boroughs on the 7th by 4,604 to 4,261. By-elections are pending in Mid Cork and Shropshire (Oswestry).

Law.—A divorce decree has been given to Sir R. Proctor-Beauchamp on the ground of the adultery of his wife, a daughter of the late Earl of Roden, with Mr. Hugh Watt, formerly M.P., who was condemned to pay £10,000 damages.—Mr. Justice Barnes has awarded £5,000 to the Rosario for salvage services to the steamship Foisjo.—Ellis Marks has been committed for a libel on the Heralds' College.

London.—The County Council has resolved to make a further issue of £2,000,000 Three per cent. stock at 98.—The Duke of Cambridge on May 4 opened the Military Exhibition at Earl's court.—Before the Port of London Commission on the 6th the chairman of the London and India Docks Committee objected to the creation of a new trust, and urged that the dock companies should have increased powers of levying dues.—Two fatal fires occurred in London on May 2.

Parliament.—In the House of Commons, on the 2nd Sir W. Harcourt denounced the coal duty, and said that the sum given in relief of agricultural rates might be saved instead. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. On the 3rd, in Committee of Supply, there was a debate on the trial of Mr. McHugh, M.P., and the practice of "jurypacking" in Ireland; the Government being sustained by 173 to 105. On the 6th, the coal duty resolution was carried by 333 to 227, after a debate in which Sir E. Grey said that if it were desired to preserve steam coal for our Navy part of the Welsh coalfield should be acquired by the State. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gerald Balfour defended the Government's proposal. On the 7th, Sir J. Gorst introduced the Government's Education Bill, which proposes to make county councils the local education authority, but leaves elementary instruction in the hands of the school boards. In the evening there was a discussion on Irish Industrial Schools. On the 8th, a land tenure Bill, proposed by Mr. Lambert, was opposed by the Government, and thrown out by 225 to 164.

The Census.—Unrevised results of the census in the county boroughs and the county of London show that the population of the 29 London boroughs is 4,536,034—an increase of 307,717 since 1891. In the City, Bermondsey, Finsbury, Holborn, Marylebone, Shoreditch, and Westminster there has been a decline, while in Battersea, Fulham, Lewisham, and Wandsworth the increase has been large. Liverpool has a population of 685,276—an increase of 55,728; Manchester has 543,930; Birmingham, 522,182; Leeds, 428,953; Sheffield, 380,717; West Ham, 367,308; Bristol, 328,836; and Bradford, 279,809.

The Coal Duty.—Resolutions condemnatory of the export duty on coal, and in favour of a suspension of work if the duty is persisted in, were carried at numerous miners' meetings on Saturday. The miners' conference, however, on the 8th resolved that they did not see their way clear to recommend a stoppage at this juncture.

The Duchess of Fife, who was accompanied by the Duke, opened the Glasgow Exhibition on May 2.

The Iron and Steel Institute opened its annual meeting on the 8th, when Mr. W. Garrett, of Ohio, strongly criticized British manufacturing methods.

The Primrose League on the 8th held the annual demonstration of their Grand Habitation in the Albert-hall. Mr. Balfour presided and delivered an address, in which he referred to the Home Rule movement and the war.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund has now reached £93,000.

Yatching.—Shamrock II., the challenger for the America Cup, made her first trial in Southampton Water on May 4 and got aground, but was floated off by the tide. She had another trial on Monday with Shamrock I.

THE EMPIRE.

THE WAR.—Lord Kitchener on May 3 said that since his last message the columns reported ten Boers killed, 93 prisoners, 13 surrenders, and the capture of 283,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 100 wagons with their teams, and 2,070 horses. On May 5 Lord Kitchener added that the columns had killed four Boers, wounded five, and captured 118 prisoners, 106,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, and 120 wagons.—Our Special Correspondent says that during the past fortnight there have taken place the first real surrenders or armed burghers in any number since Prinsloo's capitulation.—Babington, on April 27, drove a large force out of an intrenched position at Hartebeestfontein, and was heavily engaged the next day at Loptontein.—Colvill's column surprised Hans Botha's laager, near Heidelberg, on April 29. The enemy fled, leaving their wagons to our troops.—Our Correspondent with General Blood reports a successful action by Douglas's and Benson's columns against the Boers at Goede-kop. The enemy's laager was captured.—A small patrol of the Diamond Fields Horse was captured near Cradock on May 2, but was rescued in the afternoon.—A small force of Boers which had reoccupied Roos Senekal has been dispersed losing three killed, nine prisoners, seven wagons, and 100 cattle.—Lord Methuen occupied Lichtenburg on May 3. The columns operating in the Standerton district have captured two laagers.—Plumer's column arrived at Eerste Fabrieken on the 4th, after successful operations near Olifants River.

Australia.—The Ophir arrived at Melbourne on May 5. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall landed on the 6th and drove to Government House, Melbourne, by a route seven miles in length, through enthusiastic crowds. The Duke held a levee on the 7th, and subsequently received addresses from public bodies. In the afternoon there were processions, and at night the city was illuminated.—The population of Victoria since 1891 has only increased by 55,469. New South Wales is now the colony with the largest population.

Uganda.—The rails of the Uganda Railway have now been laid for 439 miles, and it is expected the line will be completed by June of next year.

THE UNITED STATES.

By a great fire at Jacksonville, Florida, on May 3,148 blocks of buildings were destroyed. The damage is estimated at dols. 15,000,000.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent says that the committee of foreign Ministers on indemnities favour a loan raised on the guarantee of all the Powers.—A Reuter despatch says that the Ministers in a collective Note to China state that the amount of the joint indemnity has been fixed at 450,000,000 taels.—Our Shanghai Correspondent is informed that China has approached the Powers with a suggestion for the complete opening of Manchuria to the enterprise of all countries.

Germany.—The Session of the Prussian Diet was closed on May 3 by a Royal Message in view of the course which the deliberations in the Lower House had taken on the Canal Bill. Dr. von Miquel, Finance Minister, and the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce have resigned.

Korea.—The Emperor refuses to endorse the loan concluded with the Yun-nan Syndicate.

Russia.—Wholesale arrests are being made in St. Petersburg.

Obituary.—Princess Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit; Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P.; Major-General F. W. Lambton; Prebendary H. C. Powell; Mr. Justice King, Canadian Supreme Court.

Shipping.—The Leyland Line shareholders have agreed to resolutions required for the acquisition of the business by Messrs. Morgan.—The Tantallon Castle, has gone ashore in a fog at Robben Island Cape Colony. No life waslost, but not much hope is entertained of saving the vessel.—"Times."

INDIAN coffee, though not in a rapid decline seems unable to hold its own, and the total exports, which a year ago had fallen in value from 174 lakhs to 148 lakhs, have now further dropped to 122 lakhs. The United Kingdom takes more than half the total output of Indian coffee, and France takes more than half of the remainder; and it is in the case of these two principal consumers that the falling-off is most marked. The Oriental consumers, Arabia, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, are all steadily increasing their demand, but this trade is, as yet of very little importance. It may or may not be something more than a coincidence that the decrease in the consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom is about equal to the increase in the consumption of tea. Certainly the capacity of a given population to absorb beverages must have its limits—speaking of non-intoxicants. There may be some meaning after all in that dark saying which has puzzled so many folk-lorists—"When it thunders on the Brahmaputra it lightens on the Cauvery."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD KITCHENER'S PLANS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Brodrick said that every communication from Lord Kitchener had proved that he was satisfied with the progress made. The great area of the operations and the dispersion of the Boers tended to the prolongation of the war, but the process of the exhaustion of the enemy was proceeding rapidly.

Government, he said, had done everything to support Lord Kitchener, who by judicious administration would do everything to hasten the conclusion of the war.

MAY 24.

Louis Botha's forces are split up into small commandos and avoid any serious fighting with General Bindon Blood's columns.

A MEDAL FOR CHINA.

MAY 23.

Lord George Hamilton in reply to a question said the Government proposes to give a medal to all those engaged in the relief and defence of the legations at Peking.

The question of an International decoration was, he said, under consideration.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall left Brisbane this morning.

SECOND READING OF THE BUDGET.

The Budget was read a second time in the Commons last night by 236 against 132 votes.

OUR RESERVE OF AMMUNITION.

Mr. Brodrick in his remarks last night said that notwithstanding the demands of the war we had now a far larger reserve of ammunition than at the outbreak of the war and moreover several millions of rounds were being added weekly.

THE RIOTING IN RUSSIA.

In the rioting at St., Petersburg already described two charges by Mounted Gendarmes were repulsed by the rioters and six Gendarmes killed.

Rioting took place simultaneously at other works but the details are not permitted to transpire.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The Boer prisoners expected at Colombo on the 29th, will be sent to Trichinopoly.

THE UGANDA CONTINGENT.

The native ranks of the Indian contingent returning from Uganda will have 3 1-2 months, furlough available from Bombay direct.

R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The appointment of Commander Piffard to command the R. I. M. S. Hardinge on the voyage home is approved by the Government of India.

MILITARY AND CANTONMENT FUNDS.

The committee assembles shortly at Meerut to visit various stations and report on the question of the apportionment between Military and Cantonment Funds of working expenses in connection with the water supply and adjustment of taxation therewith related. The committee will be composed of Officers of Military Works Services and Q. M. G. Department, together with a Cantonment Magistrate and a Civil Engineer of experience.

TRIBES AND CASTES OF INDIA.

A resolution in the Home Department appears in the Gazette announcing sanction by the Secretary of State to a scheme prepared by the Government of India for undertaking certain ethnographic and anthropometric investigations. These investigations are estimated to be likely to cost one and half lakhs of rupees, out of which each of the local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. P, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, and Assam are empowered to pay two hundred rupees monthly and office allowance to some selected officer who will undertake, in addition to his regular duties, to become Superintendent of ethnography for the province concerned; two thousand rupees annually being further placed at his disposal for honoraria to those who assist him in drawing up approved monographs on particular tribes, castes of sects. The whole scheme will be directed by Mr. Risley, Census Commissioner, and the Government of India hope by means of it in less than five years to produce a series of works, one for each province, on the same lines as Mr. Crooke's "Tribes and Castes of N. W. P.", and Mr. Risley's "Tribes and Castes of Bengal" which will also be brought up to date. The scheme also provides for the collection of physical measurements of selected tribes and castes, Mr Edgar Thurston being named to undertake this branch of the work for Madras, and one of Mr. Risley's late assistants for the rest of India. Six thousand rupees are provided by Government for this purpose.

THE HOLIDAY AT POONA.

POONA, MAY 24.

In Poona the military and other public offices were closed to-day. Traders shut their shops every where. European regiments paraded on their own grounds. The ceremony of trooping the colours was performed after which they marched to barracks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Parramatta arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste from Bombay, arrived at Aden, on the morning of the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £600,000, has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £35,300,000 ; Increase, £100,000 ; Public Deposits, £10,500,000 ; Increase, £3,900,000 ; Other Deposits, £37,900,000 ; Decrease, £8,600,000 ; Other Securities, £28,700,000 ; Decrease, £5,300,000 ; Notes and Gold, £23,500,000 ; Increase, £200,000. The Banks Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

GENERAL Booth had a splendid opportunity at the Mansion House, says the "Westminster," and he used it to the full. He held his audience in rapt attention with ancedote, appeal, and apt illustration for an hour and ten minutes, and at the end the offertory plate seemed more heavily laden with gold than with silver as it went round. One of his happiest stories, illustrative of popular prejudice, was that of a young woman who, picked up in the streets in a drunken condition, and awakening next morning to an ecstatic vision of clean sheets and smiling faces, exclaimed on being told that she was being taken care of by the Salvation Army, that "she must get out of this to save her character." The Lord Mayor, in a very earnest speech, congratulated General Booth on the wonderful vigour both of body and mind which the address displayed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Home Government confirm the Government of India's recognition of Mr. J. C. R. Johnston's appointment as Danish Consul in Bombay.

Captain C. B. Winter is posted as Political Agent; Southern Baluchistan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Sir Hector Macdonald, on arrival in India, will be posted to the Southern District, Madras Command, where Lieutenant Colonel Townley, Suffolk Regiment, is now officiating.

It is notified that the supply of the form of medal roll for "The South African Medal, 1899-1901" has been indented for from home. Copies can be obtained on application to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla.

The following are the dates of the sailings from China of the troops returning to India :—The Bikanir Imperial Service Troops, 27th May ; Ulwar Imperial Service Troops, 1st June ; 28th Madras Infantry, and No. 3 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, 31 May : 1st Madras Pioneers, 7th June.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—May 24—Hutchinson, Lieutenant, Punjab, 38th Dogras, en route to England.

Rybots, Lieutenant, Punjab, 28th P. I. en route to England from Wano.

Henriker, Captain, Bengal, Rifle Brigade on leave from Meerut.

Minague, Captain, Bombay, West Yorks Regiments, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES—MAY 24.—Home, 2nd Lieut., Bombay, 2nd Royal Scots, to join to Poona.

Fintons, 2nd Lieut., Bombay, Suffolk Regiment, to join to Quetta.

Henderson, Lieut., Bombay, R.A.M.C., to join to Poona.

Lumsden, 2nd Lieut., Bombay, Royal Scots, to join to Poona.

Brander, 2nd Lieut., Bombay, Suffolk Regiment, to join to Quetta.

Harris, 2nd Lieut, Bombay, West York Regiment, to join to Karachi.

Dalghish, Lieut, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad. Cont., to rejoin Regiment to Bolarum.

Rowley, Lieut., Bombay, Royal Artillary on duty to Calcutta.

Davson, Captain, Punjab, R. H. A., to join to Rawal Pindi.

Robertson, 2nd Lieut., Bengal, Norfork Regt. to join to Dum Dum.

Cooper, 2nd Lieut., Bengal, K. O. S. B., to join to Libong.

McConaghy, 2nd Lieut., Bengal, K. O. S. B., to join to Libong.

Shitmerdine, 2nd Lieut., Bengal, Yorkshire Regt. to join to Sitapur.

Stewart, 2nd Lieut., Bengal, R. Irish to join to Kamptee

Shaw, 2nd Lieut., Bengal, 1st E. Surrey, to join to Lucknow.

Beaumonts, 2nd Lieut., Punjab, K. R. Rifles, to join to Rawal Pindi.

Cookson, 2nd Lieut., Punjab, K. R. Rifles, to join to Rawal Pindi.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. P. Jephson, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with English mail and the following passengers :—

Boon Capt	Galib-ul-Mulk Nawab
Buist Capt and Mrs A W T	Ghose Mahomed
Cowasjee Velaty Mr A	Henderson Miss
Drury Major F J	Henniker Capt Hon C H C
Davidson Mr	Hutchison Lieut W G
Danson Mr W	Karim Abdool
Dinshaw Mr H C	Lawrie Dr and Mrs E
Dinshaw Master	Milne Capt C
Denniss Miss	Nanasahib
Ellinger Mr and Mrs M	Pattersfield Mr G H
Eaton Mr W	Riddell Mr W J
Fuller Major and Mrs	Rybot Mr A N
Gibbon Major J B	Steward Mr G W
Green Mr W B	Schoen Mr
Green Master	Simais Mr H
Garnett Mr	Veevers Mr J H
Garnett Mrs 2 children and infant.	Young Mrs Etton child and 2 inft

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Arabia, to London, on 1st June, 1901.

Mr and Mrs H S Symons, Mr and Mrs W M Gerrard, Mr A Sisson, Mr and Mrs P Herzog, Mr and Mrs C Robertson, Mr J Kelman, Mr R Baumbach, Mr J J Marsland, Mr and Mrs R Emanuel, Mr G R Spencer, Col H A Vincent, Col and Mrs D Robertson, Mr C W Craig, Mr J Read, Major C T Bell, Mr S Wahiduddin, Miss Wahiduddin, Col T D O Snow, Lieut G Burn, Mr R A Scott, Mr G Davey, Mr Ethells, Mr and Mrs G G Wright, Mr G E Fry, Mr and Mrs R A Lamb, Col R H Kellie, Miss Luise Koebel, Mr and Mrs H I P Thomson and 2 daughters, Mr and Mrs E H Hart, Capt and Mrs C E Wilson, Mr G T W Olver, Mr F C Parsons, Mrs Radoliffe, Mr B Coathupe, Major F S Delamain, Mr and Mrs Currie and child, Miss Currie, Mr J L Cowell, Miss Anna Rix, Major H E Wilmot, Mr J G Burn, Mr and Mrs E W Parker, Mr E Wellman, Mr R W Formby, Mr A Woodburn, Mr J Humphry, Lieut Col J G Day, Mr E G Hart, Mr and Mrs W Tennon C S, Mr G F Lund Mr and Mrs R Humfrey, Lieut S A M Orr, Mr A A Booker, Mr and Mrs J Pearson, Miss Pell, Mr Quinton Wright, Brig-Genl Ventris, Capt H R Beaumont, Mr W Parkinson, Mr C A Barron, Lieut H Mc C Cowie, Mrs Hawks, Mr W Thomas Capt S S Brown, Mr W Sutherland, Col R Baker, U M S, Mr and Mrs J G Lomas, Mr R Trevithick, Major and Mrs Temple Cole and child, Hon W M Colvin, Mr and Mrs C Ross Alston, Mr G Walker, Mr W H Thomson, Mr S Ellis, Maj J W Fraser, Lieut S B A Patterson, Mr G M Bootee, Mr P Wyndham ; and Mrs Emmett and child.

Per s s Persia, to Aden, on 8th June, 1901, connecting with s s Himalaya, for Marseilles and London.

Col and Mrs L J Fisott, Capt C Mc I Ritchie, Mr D O Witt, Mr E Bollam, Mr H D Taylor, Mr F W Cresswell, Mr H G S Saoory, and Mr and Mrs Stephens.

Per s s Oriental, to Marseilles and London, on 15th June, 1901

Capt L A Smith, Mr S H Croxford, Mr Dyson, Lieut A G Thomson, Mr J Heinig, Mr T W Armstrong, Mr J A Kipling, Mr H Dillon, Vety-Maj Gunn, Mr A Bosworth-Smith, and Mr W F G Bourne.

Per s s Egypt, to Aden, on 22nd June, 1901, connecting with s s China for Marseilles and London.

Mr A A McHarg, and Lieut-Col W H Stuart

Per s s Persia, to Marseilles and London, on 29th June, 1901.

Mr W Street, Capt J H Pollard, Mr and Mrs Roberts and 4 children, Miss L Cousins, Mr G B Warren, Lieut H Woed, Mr B H Bird, Mr John Young, Mr D C Pandole, Mrs Pandole and child, Lieut-Col and Mrs H Lysons, Lieut-Col McNeece, Mr and Mrs J G Bell, Mr K Neave, Mr and Mrs W C Macpherson and infant, & Mr B Foley

Per ss Plassy to Aden, on 6th July, 1901, connecting with ss Arcadia for Marseilles and London.

Mr W Crawley, and Mr A Pedler

SIND POLICE TORTURE CASE.

THE Jungshai police torture case ended at Karachi, yesterday, after a hearing of ten consecutive days. The trial was before the Judge, Mr. Page. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on all three accused of grievous hurt with intent to extort a confession from the deceased victim. The foreman of the jury, Mr. Fegan, was permitted by the Judge to add the following rider :—First the jury are unanimously of opinion that ample evidence, during the trial of the case was shown to the exist of widespread conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice ; secondly, that the native Magistrate, Motiram, who first investigated the case, was only a tool in the hands of the police ; and thirdly, that the jury have grave doubts whether the lad Dhalamal (a prominent witness for the prosecution, who professed to witnessing the torture through an open door of the railway waiting room) was not introduced, behind the investigating Inspector Jeshunmal's back, in order, by his evidence, to mislead a jury. The last witness was found by searching questions of the foreman of the jury to have actually been "discovered" at the last moment of the second investigation by the native chief constable (also apparently implicated in suppressing the case) and from the nature of the jury's rider was apparently cleverly introduced as a prosecution witness in order to hoodwink justice and mislead the jury. The judge after sentencing the three accused to five years rigorous imprisonment thanked the foreman and the jury for the valuable aid rendered and marked interest and intelligence displayed during the entire lengthy trial.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	5	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	13	9	32
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	3	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	20
Total	39	21	131
Total plague deaths to date	95,869	80,074	
Same date last year	33	23	185

BANDRA.

There was 1 attack and 1 death recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Thursday.

PANDIT RAM SAHAI JOTISHI, resident of Aliganj, Etah, astronomer, "begs most respectfully to inform" the Meteorological Reporter to the Government N. W. P. and Oudh "that there is a probability of rainfall from 18th to 31st May. Hence I report this information to you as a previous notice or a forecast." The Pundit, it will be seen, like a prudent meteorologist, keeps on the safe side, not committing himself to say when the rain is to fall, or whether it is to be heavy or general. The probabilities are enormous against there not being any rain from thunderstroms in these Provinces during the fortnight mentioned by the Pundit. But thunder showers are one thing, and the monsoon is another and it is news of the latter we want.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

THE COMMONS AND THE KING.

THE discussion on the proposals of His Majesty's Government for agumenting the King's Civil List took place last night and although there was some opposition it was not of a fomidable character or such as to provide the enemies of England with another opportunity of throwing dirt at this country. The Nationalist members, of course, protested but not upon anti-dynastic and anti-monarchical grounds. Their attitude in all such cases is well-known, perhaps not unnatural, and at any rate comparatively innocuous. Mr. Labouchere led the onslaught, if onslaught it can be styled, and even he did so in a manner that could not give pain in the most illustrious circles. He did not base his objection to the augmentation of the total amount to be voted to the Crown on the ground of his being a Republican if he be a Republican. His complaint was that much of the money granted by Parliament to the reigning Sovereign is uselessly spent. He does not personally "see the advantage of a Court." He regards it in fact as a "medieval survival" which has a "tendency to create flunkeyism," and which is "no necessary part of the Monarchy". Mr. John Burns goes still further in the same direction. He told the House that if he were satisfied that the King would get this money he should probably hesitate to vote against it, but it would go in useless and stilted Court functions of which we had had too much. Mr. Keir Hardie avowed himself a believer in Republican principles who considers a Royal Family an anachronism in these days. With reference to what is perhaps the strongest argument in favor of the Monarchy—that it serves to bind all parts of the Empire—Mr. Keir Hardie thinks that this argument may be pushed too far. "The strength of a chain was measured by its weakest link, and enough the late Monarch had been a source of strength there had been foolish kings in the past and there might be again, and a foolish Monarch might wreck the Empire in six months." That is so but the House thought there was no such catastrophe likely to happen during the present reign and adopted the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution by a very large majority. For Mr. Labouchere's amendment to reduce the sum there voted 58 against 261. The original motion was carried by 307 to 58. Nine Liberals only voted against the Government, namely, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Burns, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Priestley, Mr. Cremer, Mr. J. Wilson (Durhams) Mr. Schwann and the Master of Elibank (the Hon. Alexander Murray) who although he now sits in the House as a Liberal has been a Private Secretary to a Conservative Minister and will, if he lives long enough, some day be a peer. But I observe that the Master of Elibank though he supported Mr. Labouchere's amendment for a reduction of the grant voted for the main resolution with the majority.

THE COAL TAX AND THE COLLIERS.

The Colliers have been beaten, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has won. There has been a very real struggle going on between these two Powers, and, more than once, things had a very ugly look. So much sentiment has been imported into the affair that those best able to judge were fearful as to the consequences. The miners feel that, sooner or later, their wages will be reduced to meet the tax. More than that, as the public generally were not backing them, and seemed indifferent to their cries of distress (not believing that they had anything to cry about), they conceived another idea. They declared that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put the tax on coal, and the public approved of his doing so, out of a desire to be revenged for the high price to which coal rose last year. For myself, I do not think this had very much to do with the impost, but the miners were sure it had, the masters thought the same and, therefore, trouble was possible. The strike, if it had taken place, would have been terrible in its consequences. Not one section of miners in the United Kingdom, but all miners would have struck work. If they had done so and had remained outside the pits, at a fortnight's end the traffic of the country would have been at a standstill,—a revolution would have impended. Fortunately, the miners had not the courage of their convictions, and, after repeated debates, decided to continue working. They announced their decision in a very long and awkwardly-worded resolution in which they not obscurely hint that if their wages are reduced because of the tax then they will strike. The contest had become one between the Government and the miners, between the rulers of the country and a section of the population ; in these circumstances the Government could not possibly give way. Among their supporters in the lobby was Mr. John Morley, and two other Liberals. In connection with the tax, what has much surprised the public generally is that the Monmouth Boroughs, of which Newport, the great coal port, is the most important part, should have failed to return the opponent of the Government and of the coal tax. A week ago, scarcely anyone, even in Conservative circles, thought the seat would be maintained. The coal tax, however, has not had much to do with the contest, which must be regarded as a personal victory for Dr. Rutherfoord Haris, the unseated member who could not have worked harder if he had been fighting the battle for himself. The Liberal candidate was a Mr. Spicer one of those bigoted Nonconformists whose Liberalism stops at allowing a Roman Catholic nation like Ireland to have a Roman Catholic University.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

Unexpectedly an Education Bill of wide scope has been introduced where it was thought a simple enabling measure to allow Evening Schools to be continued would be submitted. Indeed there are those who consider that it show a lack of statesmanship to link together a provision dealing with a special emergency like the situation created by the Cockerton judgment and a comprehensive and complex measure, avowedly intended to unify and harmonise the educational authorities of the country. The text of the Bill indicates that in the course of a few years School Boards will be abolished, their places being taken by County Councils : that consummation is in fact devoutly desired by the present Government whose mouthpiece Sir John Gors,t in his speech of Tuesday frankly expressed the hope that the new authorities might ultimately have control over all schools whether elementary, secondary or technical. A Committee of the Council of every County and County Borough is to be made the education authority for the County or County Borough. The duties of the new Committees are not positively defined, but apparently "the Education Committee may devote its funds, either by grant or maintenance to the purpose of education in any form other than :

1. Public Elementary day schools.
2. Poor law Schools, industrial schools, day industrial schools, or reformatory schools ; or Schools or Colleges intended for private profit, All the work of the existing Technical Education Committee will in future be performed by this new Education Committee." A great deal of opposition has been evoked by the Bill, as it is felt to be specially aimed at the School Boards. Mr. Lyulph Stanley says : "This Bill means the abolition of School Boards so that all the experience which has been gained by such boards is to be thrown aside. It substitutes indirect government only partly representative, and in which interests are to be largely represented, for direct popular election, the best security at the present day for effective and bold action." The Rev. Stuart Headlam, another prominent member of the London School Board says :—"If the Bill had proposed to have one authority for all kinds of education—primary, secondary, continuation, and technical—and that that authority should be an elected body, even then, though that nominally involved the abolition of the School Board, I should have no objection to it. My point is that the authority ought to be elected. The Rev. Dr. Clifford, the Baptist Pontiff, writes :—"There is little doubt that the new Educational Bill will add to the existing chaos of educational authorities, degrade and finally destroy School Boards by subordinating them to an authority not elected for educational service but to be responsible for roads and drains. It will stop the increase of board schools and limit their curriculum." Mr. Marshall Jackman, ex-President of the National Union of Teachers thus expresses his opinion :—"In seeking to cut asunder from the primary school the higher elementary work, the Bill seeks to do that which I think will have a most hurtful effect upon the work of the schools. Whichever is the authority for the primary work should be the authority for the higher elementary work To make a break at the critical age at which pupils slide from one class of work into another will be fatal to really effective work." In the House the opinion is divided. Dr. MacNamara, M.P., who, I believe, began life as a teacher in an elementary school, says that "with a plea upon his lip that order might be evolved out of chaos, Sir John Gorst has brought in a Bill the only effective purpose of which will be to make confusion worse confounded."

No doubt when the Bill is before the House there will be plenty of supporters but, for the time being, the objectors "hold the field." It is stated that the Government mean to carry the measure through this session. There can be no doubt whatever that as far as Sir John Gorst and the Duke of Devonshire are concerned this actually represents their attitude. "It seams pretty plain," says the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," "that they have had a hard fight to get the Bill introduced at all at a period of the session at which there is any chance of passing it, and they are now resolved to stick to it.

FAMINE FACTS AND FALLACIES.

It is a pity that the East India Association could not secure a larger audience for the paper with the above alliterative title read before the East India Association on Monday by Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E. Mr. Rees is by far the most interesting of writers on Indian questions now before the public and when he attempts to enlighten stay-at-home English papers he, at any rate, can speak at first hand, which is not the case with some who inflict upon a long-suffering public their incessant repititions of one sided views and who are rapidly earning for themselves the designation of cranks in regard to Indian subjects, referred at some length to the difficulties experienced by the Bombay Government last year, and thought that other Governments had succeeded little better in their first great famine after the code came into being. That law and order had been maintained in the face of enormous difficulty Mr. Rees considered a matter of justifiable pride. On questions of detail, judgment should be suspended till the report of Sir Anthony MacDonnell's Commission had been issued. The fact that the famine had taken such strong hold of Bombay, and particularly of the richest parts of Bombay where the land assessment is admittedly comparatively light, is described by Mr. Rees as very significant, and as showing how little ground there is for the contention of Mr. Romesh Dutt and Mr. William Digby that these visitations are the result of ever-taxation." The plea for an all Indian Land Alienation Act could not be entertained, the lecturer said, because the circumstances of different parts of India differed as much as those of different parts of Europe. Referring to the demand now apparently dropped for a Parliamentary famine grant, the fact that money was collected at the Mansion House makes it impossible for the British public to realize that want of funds has never compelled the Indian Government to refuse relief to a single individual who applied for it, or to press aid upon the suspicious unaccustomed, and unwilling. Mr. Dutt's contention that we charged more than former Governments as land tax was rebutted. Desirable as it is that irrigation should be extended wherever practicable and remunerative, such extension will never solve the famine problem. The real remedy lies in the introduction of foreign capital, the development of the material resources of the country, and the removal of the surplus population from the overcrowded occupation of agriculture. Mr. Rees, while admitting the practical sympathy of the Viceroy, deprecated the attempt of the Governmet to control business affairs on official lines. "It is", he said "the besetting sin of the British people and the British Government that they will not allow their subjects to be happy and prosper in their own way."

CHRISTIANITY AND INDIAN NATIONALITY.

A remarkable sermon preached by Bishop MacArthur, a fortnight ago in St. Paul's Cathedral, has been published in pamphlet form. The Bishop's own title for his sermon is "Christianity and Indian Nationality." The Bishop, naturally, is anxious that Indians should become Christians To bring them to that condition of mind which will induce them to formally join the Christain ranks is one reason for his lordship's presence in India. But, he finds that they are not anxious to enrol themselves as parishioners of the inferior clergy or even to accept the tuition of a prelate. What stands in the way of the realisation of the hopes of those who wish to Christianise India is a strong desire for a revived nationality. India and Orientalism, not Indo-England and Indo-English ideas and sentiments, are what the Indian of to-day has set his mind upon. In all this, which is set out with an amplitude of detail, the Bishop finds naught but occasion for praise. The Indian National Congress is referred to in this phrase :—"The energy of the Congress, with its modified, enlightened, and reasonable tone." Dr. MacArthur declares the Indian ideal is "self-government under British paramountcy," and though he thinks this may be some time in coming he considers that every period should mark some advance towards the attainment of this ideal that the attainment of the ideal of the Indian Nationalists is one not to be censured. "The accomplishment of what is desired would surely be in harmony with English ideas and aims. The training of a wise, intelligent, and responsible people, united among themselves, and capable of self-government would be the triumph of English Administration in India."

MR. BALFOUR ON HOME RULE AND HOME RULERS.

Taking the Prime Minister's place at the annual gathering of the Primrose League, Mr. Balfour, the day before yesterday, delivered himself of a rousing speech which has greatly delighted his followers. He was in the vein for saying smart things, and one of his descriptions of the Irish is likely to stick. Here are a few of the sentences uttered by the Leader of the House of Commons:—"At the General Election very little was said about Home Rule. The English and Scotch Members of the Home Rule party were principally occupied in explaining to their countrymen that they did not sympathise with their country's enemies. The Irish members were principally occupied in explaining that they did sympathise with their country's enemies. But do not fall into the supposition that we are never to hear anything of Home Rule again. The Irish Nationalists have tried to frighten us with Home Rule, to intimidate us, to argue to us, to electioneer us, to cajole us. Those methods having failed, they are now trying to bore us into it. We are to be asphyxiated into dismembering the Empire. Schemes like this never succeed. In warfare measures which merely annoy the enemy, without crushing him, must, in the long run, prove abortive. In the House itself, Mr. Balfour is sure to hear of these pleasantries from the exasperated Irish, and "scenes" are likely to be a censequence.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN FAMINE UNION.

Sir William Wedderburn is making progress with the proposed Famine Union, which he set going as a project simultaneously with a proposal, unknown to him, of an Anti-Famine League, made in the "Manchester Guardian." Within the next fortnight, if I am rightly informed, a preliminary meeting of a few gentlemen interested in the prevention of famines will be held probably under the presidency of Mr. Leonard Courtney. Certain resolutions are to be submitted, appointing a provisional Committee and urging the adoption of the village enquiry which Sir William Wedderburn has so long striven for. Mr. Caine's request last evening in the House of Commons for the production of Mr. Thorburn's enquiry five years ago into the condition of certain Punjab villagers has some connection with the Wedderburn proposal. The object of the publication is, among other things, to show that the enquiry desired can readily be carried out. One hopes, rather than expects, that men holding such diverse views concerning India may be able to unite to the attainment of a common end. However, if means can be devised which shall do something towards reducing India's famines, there need not be too close a scrutiny as to who should or who should not work together for the end.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ARTISTS.

The opening of the Royal Academy is a function which the first week of May brings in its train. There have been this year some changes in the ordinary ceremonial routine. The usual banquet was, of course, abandoned in memory of Queen Victoria : the private view was on Saturday instead of on Friday. It was well attended, and was followed by a crowded Monday, the first day on which the public are admitted. In consequence of the National mourning, which, though now somewhat relaxed, is still general in certain circles, the colours worn by visitors were quiet and subdued. This fact was a distinct advantage to many of the pictures. But, owing to the fact that a lady gowned in brick red so killed the effect of Mr. Sargent's "Wertheimes" picture (which, itself, kills everything round it), I hear it has been suggested that a new official should be appointed in the interests of artists, namely, a dress censor, to exercise his authority at the entrance to the exhibition. I should not envy him his position. The bombardment of tongues from which he would suffer when he refused admittance to ladies whose dresses did not harmonise with an academicians scheme of colour would, probably be worse than that experienced by the most obdurate press censor at the hands of an irate war correspondent. Another suggestion to improve (masculine) portrait painting is that artists should serve an apprenticeship to the tailoring and cutting profession, as they are apt, in devoting all their attention to the head, to clothe the body of the sitter in a coat without seams, a vest with two buttons at most, and an overcoat without any visible means of fastening.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Duchess of Bedford, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Countess Roberts, and Lady Sandhurst are members of the Committee which has been formed for the eminently useful purpose of organizing an appeal to the women of the Empire for funds for the permanent endowment of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses in memory of the late Queen. I know some people who are holding back from subscribing to the National Memorial owing to the blundering way that project has been formulated and to the dread of the possibility of another monstrosity being added to the pitiful array of London memorials ? but no one can advance such a reason for not contributing to the Women's Memorial.

Amongst the portraits in the Academy of special interest to Bombay visitors is that of your former Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Charles Nairne by Mr. C. W. Furse—a most interesting artist—who, to quote the Times "signalises his happy restoration to health by a picture that carries out on a life-size scale the promise of various small studies (one of Lord Roberts) which many people remember with admiration."

AN audacious robbery was committed at a jeweller's shop in the Avenue Macmahon. The jeweller left the premises for a few minutes, and the thief took advantage of his temporary absence to open the door by means of skeleton keys. He went to the safe, and finding it merely latched and not locked, helped himself to 34,500fr. in bank notes and made off unmolested. He was actually watched committing the robbery by someone who took him for the jeweller.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S RULING.

MR. BAPTISTA PERSISTENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will permit me to give as accurate a version as possible of what transpired at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation with a few criticisms on the President's Rulings. Mr. Cuffe moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee Rs. 21,000 be sanctioned to meet the solicitors' claims as compromised by the Commissioner which he was requested to do by a resolution of the Corporation. As this resolution was being proposed the President informed me that the motion of which I had given notice to the effect that "it was "ultra vires" for the Corporation to spend any money over drafting amendments to the Municipal Act was "out of order." He said so to me across the table, whereupon I informed him that I would move an amendment to Mr. Cuffe's motion. My amendment was this :—"That the President be requested to inform the Commissioner that this Corporation regrets its inability to give the requisite sanction." The President said to me that this was quite different from the motion of which I had given notice. Thereupon I replied that the amendment was distinct from my motion and that I was at liberty to move any amendment I chose to Mr. Cuffe's motion. The President then declared that my amendment really negatived the motion. I pointed out that there was some difference between refusing to sanction the amount, and regretting our inability to give the sanction. I then proceeded to discuss the Corporation's inability to give the sanction. I was stopped and the amendment was ruled "out of order." When thus checkmated, I announced I would oppose the grant and began to specify my objections. I said my first objection was that preparing amendments to the Act not being one of the purposes for which the Corporation was created, the use of the Municipal Fund was "ultra vires" and constituted a breach of trust. I was again ruled "out of order" and I was told I was not to discuss the legality of the expenditure. Very well! I said my second objection was that it is a scandalous waste of public money. I was giving my reasons for characterizing it as a scandalous waste when I was ruled out of order for the third time. I was told I could not be allowed to show that it was a scandalous waste of money. Thus I could not prove it was "illegal" nor I could I prove it was a scandalous waste of money. I therefore inquired :—"Am I to understand, Sir, that we are merely to vote for or against the motion." "Yes," said the President. "Is that your ruling?" "It is." "Then all I can say it is an abominable ruling." I am not quite sure of the last three or four lines, but something to that effect occurred. I am sorry my indignation found vent in too strong an expression, but these rulings simply stifled discussion. My amendment and the very language of it was suggested by a resolution of the Corporation proposed long ago by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Sayani. It was to the effect that the Corporation regrets it has no power under the Municipal Act to sanction any joining allowances to Mr. Snow. Just before my amendment Sir Bhalchandra moved with reference to Mr. Sladen's joining allowances "that the Commissioner be referred to" the above resolution of the Corporation proposed by Mr. Mehta. It is plain from this that the ability or inability of the Corporation to sanction certain sums is a legitimate subject for discussion. The verdict that is to bind the Corporation is the verdict of the Corporation. The President may differ from the speaker but that does not make the motion "out of order." If he be wrong, of course, the Corporation will decide he is wrong ; and all must abide by it. But to rule the motion out of order is to prevent discussion and practically to force the President's view on the Corporation. The President's ruling to my case after Sir Balchandra's motion seems extraordinary and inconsistent. The second ruling is even more extraordinary, No doubt many of the applications for sanction are mere formality, but the Corporation is not always bound to give its sanction. It can refuse to sanction. If it can refuse, it must be able to assign reasons for its refusal. What could be a stronger reason than that it was illegal. But if one is not allowed to discuss its illegality it amounts to this "legal or illegal" it does not matter. This is absurd. The same observations may be made with respect to the third ruling regarding the scandalous waste of public money. Legal or illegal, scandalous waste or otherwise makes no difference !! A noble maxim for a public Corporation ! Could reason be shackled in baser chains ! I found it impossible to submit. My opposition to the grant was after the maturest deliberation and study of the points involved. I was fully cognizant of the Budget-grant of Rs. 10,000, the subsequent Goliathan growth of the charge, and the final compromise. But a Budget-grant does not make an illegal expenditure legal ; nor does a compromise. Had I been permitted to express my objections and arguments, the Councillors might have possibly seen some "sweet reasonableness" in the attitude I assumed. The Corporation was, in my opinion, bound in spite of the Budget-grant and the compromise to withhold payment, if they were of opinion that they were doing an illegal thing. Whether it was legal or illegal was therefore the supremest subject of investigation.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J A L Montgomery, B	Lieut-Col A W F Street, I M S, M
Capt S L Aplin, B	Mr R A L Moore, M Cov
Vet-Lieut A S Trydell, B	Mr R J C Lord, M Cov
Sir A F D Cunningham, K C I E, B Cov	Mr H J Bose, M
Mr C G H Allen, B Cov	Mr C H B Burlton, M
Mr M W Fenton, B Cov	Mr W Hutton, M
Mr J Denman, B Cov	Mr T A Hindmarsh, M
Mr H Le Mesurier, B Cov	Mr M M Mathews, M
Mr H Marsh, C I E, B	Mr E G Oliver, M
Mr S H T De la Courneuve, B	Mr E M Hodgson, M
Mr F C Rose, B	Col G D C Gastrell
Mr H E Bartlett, B	Col J T B Bookey
Mr H A Reily, B	Lieut-Col R F Jameson
Mr D H Hunter, B	Major R S Alexander
Mr W A Graham, B	Major E R W Carroll
Mr W E Gordon-Leith, B	Major A R P Russell
Mr W G Goldney, B	Capt K K Knapp
Mr C H Le Marchand, B	Capt E Kirkpatrick
Mr H E Wilkins, B	Lieut E A Elphinstone-Dalrymple
Mr J J Page, B	Lieut B H B Magrath
Mr E A Lee, B	Assist Engineer J G Yates
Mr N F McLeod, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A M Burn-Mudoch, B, 4 mo furl	Major W J Newell, 7 days
Mr J W Moulton, B, 11 days' extraordinary leave.	Major A C Baldwin, 14 days
Mr C W A Bruce, B, 2 mo furl	Capt C D Lester, 1 mo
Lieut-Col A Wapshare, Bo, 1 mo M C	Capt E H Wright, 3 mo
Major C A Brown, 10 days	Capt W H Prendergast, 3 mo
	Lieut K H Jackson, 4 mo
	Lieut R J Chamberlain, 3 mo
	Lieut W R Batty, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A G Mayne, B	Capt F H Jeffcoat
Mr J N O Thurston, B	Capt J M Horne
Mr W R Browne, Bo	Capt E S Hall
Mr J Dodgson, Bo	Lieut B G B Kidd

DOWNFALL OF THE EMPEROR'S "MAN."

BERLIN, May 6.—A special edition of the "Official Reichsanzeiger," issued this morning, announces that the resignations of the Ministers, Dr. von Miquel, Baron von Hammerstein, and Herr Brefeld have beed accepted. Dr. von Miquel is called to the Upper House, while Baron von Hammerstien receives the additional distinction of the Crown of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, and Herr Brefeld the Grand Cross of the same Order with oak leaves. Baron von Rheimbahen is appointed Minister of Finance. General von Podbielski, Minister of Agriculture, the present District President of Metz, Baron von Hammerstein, Minister of the Interior, and Privy Commercial Councillor Moeller Minister of Commerce. Herr Kraetke, Director of the Imperial Post Office, becomes Secretory of State of that Department. A meeting of the Prussian State Ministry was held yesterday at the Imperial Chancellor's Palace, under the presidency of Count von Bulow.—Reuter. According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" the true significance of the present solution of the chronic crisis in Prussia lies in the removal of Dr. von Miquel from the position of influence which he has occupied since 1890. Before the Emperor appointed Dr. von Miquel he had designated him "my man." The retiring Minister of Finance, who has also become Vice-President of the Ministry on the resignation of Herrvon Botticher, felt so secure in the support of the Emperor, and subsequently of the agrarians, that he was able to conduct behind the scenes a kind of "counter Government" which was most embarrassing to successive Chancellors and Ministers President. The "Cologne Gazette" says :—"In every Ministry he became the element of disintegration which weakened the authority of the Government and caused general confusion." His removal is regarded as giving Count von Bulow at least a chance of forming what may be called a "Bulow Ministry." The Rhenish organ is very explicit on this point. It says :—

"Two Chancellors (Count von Caprivi and Prince Hohenlohe) were good-natured enough to let Dr. von Miquel continue to prosecute his own objects without regard to the policy of the Government. Yet there was no political reason why there should be one horse yoked in front of the cart and another at the back. When Count von Bulow took command every one felt that the days of the man were numbered who appeared to regard himself as the agent of the squirearchy ("Junkerdum") in the Government. Count von Bulow could not put up with intrigues . . . and so there developed a creeping Ministerial crisis which has now come to a head.

According to this view, the sacrifice of the Canal Bill was worth incurring for the sake of getting rid of a man who had become the terror of German Chancellors.

Dr. von Miquel is said to have caught the ear of the Emperor by the use of the phrase "all the old political parties are superannuated."

THE Final Forecast of the Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the United Provinces has been issued. The linseed area shows an increase since last year of 25 per cent. though we are still 21 per cent. behind the decennial average. On the other hand, fungoid has been very prevalent, and the estimated yield (75,780 tons) shows an increase of only 2,513 tons over last year. The estimated outturn of rapeseed amounts to 24,660 tons as compared with 21,186 tons last year.

NAVAL COALING STATIONS AND THEIR DEFENCE.

(BY A NAVAL OFFICER.)

THE Secretary of State for War has lately expressed the opinion of the War Office—that the Navy should provide a sufficient number of Marines to release five battalions of the line from garrison duty at certain naval coaling stations.

The War Office also intends to substitute black troops for white troops—to the extent of five battalions—at coaling places in the tropics. By these means the War Office should gain ten battalions of the line for general service. Under normal conditions we maintain about 24 battalions abroad—this of course is exclusive of India ; thus 14 battalions have still to be provided, and to do so eight regiments of "long service men" are being raised for "garrison service," one regiment is already under orders for Gibraltar, another for Malta, and other regiments will be sent elsewhere when ready. So pressed for men are the War Office that even the Guards have to provide two battalions for garrison duties at Gibraltar. This pressure has nothing to do with the wars in Africa and China but is caused by the natural expansion of the Empire as though small reductions have been made when possible, great increases have had to be met at Cyprus, Egypt, Malta, Burmah, China, Sierra Leone, Central Africa, West Africa, Bermuda, St Lucia, and Vancouver. Some of these places require whole battalions ; Egypt three, Burmah two, others only detachments. The garrison of Natal also had to be increased by two battalions for some years before the war burst on us.

Whether these garrison regiments will be a success time only can show ; but if the men of 14 years' service who are to compose these regiments are obtained by releasing the men from other service, then the increase will be only nominal. In fact, it appears to be merely the old stage device of marching the supernumeraries across the front of the stage, round behind, and then back again.

It is very unfortunate that the Admiralty and the War office do not see eye to eye in the matter of defending the naval coaling stations. As a matter of fact, the Admiralty cannot spare 4,000 or any other large number of Marines unless an equivalent number of "seamen gunners" is provided. To do so would take five years—it takes that time to make a seaman gunner.

Not only would the time be required, but additional training ships, barracks, and gunnery-and-torpedo schools would have to be provided ; to say nothing of recruiting difficulties.

The employment of a large number of Marines on garrison duties would not only affect the numeral strength of the Navy—it is absurd to say, as has been urged, that the Marine garrisons would be available for service on board ship ; the garrisons are not likely to be sent to places where they are not wanted—it would also affect the efficiency of the Marines for sea service, as unless a Marine passes half his time at sea he cannot be an effective sea-soldier.

The coaling stations proposed to be manned by the Navy have not yet been named, but it may reasonably be supposed that those places where naval establishments exist are intended. Bermuda and Hongkong are islands with naval depots and coaling places, so are Esquimalt and Port Royal. Bombay and Malta, though islands, are not intended to be turned over to the Navy for obvious reasons—there are six battalions at Malta.

Naval depots also exist at Gibraltar, Calcutta, Trincomali, Wei-hai-Wei, Simons Bay, Ascension, and Halifax. Calcutta comes under the same category as Bombay and Malta, so does Gibraltar. Trincomali, though a naval depot, is probably not meant to be defended by the Navy.

To garrison Halifax, Bermuda, and Hongkong as at present, takes three battalions, Vancouver and Simons Bay take about 200 men. Ascension is already provided with a Marine garrison. Wei-hai-Wei will probably soon develop into an important naval depot ; already a considerable number of Marines and the Chinese Regiment are stationed there. Port Royal, Jamaica, is garrisoned by a detachment of the West India Regiment.

To garrison Hongkong, Wei-hai-Wei, Bermuda, Halifax, Esquimalt, and Simons Bay would take about 2,700 men ; but as the War Office intends to release five battalions, or 4,000 men, there is here a great margin or discrepancy.

If the regiment is removed from Capetown, that would free four battalions ; the regiment at Capetown furnishes the detachment for Simons Bay. The figures would thus work out at about 3,500, leaving a margin of 500 men for contingencies.

Although, as has been said, the War Office and the Admiralty do not see eye to eye in the matter of the defence of the coaling stations, there can be no doubt that if the War Office cannot or will not find men for the defence, then the Admiralty must either give up their coaling stations and trust to steam colliers, hospital, water, ammunition, factory, and torpedo depot ships, or else find the men for the defence of the depots.

Some people go so far as to say that Naval depots or bases are not required for a modern fleet, and quote Admiral Dewey's success at Manilla as a proof of this assertion. Fortunately this idea has not been accepted, though no doubt the "War Fleet" of the future will be accompanied by numerous steam tenders.

Should the Admiralty have to undertake the defence of their own coaling stations—and it appears that they will have to do so—they cannot at present be expected to provide Artillery and Engineers as well as Infantry.

The Marine Corps is about 19,000 strong, including a weak corps of artillery ; there are no Engineers, so it is evident that under their present conditions of service, numbers training, and relation to the Navy, the Marines cannot undertake garrison duties as a complete garrison force, or, to any considerable extent, as an infantry force.

Two courses are open to the Admiralty ; one is to increase the number of seamengunners and concurrently part with the number of Marines required by the War Office ; this would be the simplest plan, and would probably be the best arrangement as a temporary measure, until the details of a vastly greater change can be worked out.

The second course would be to part company with the whole of the Marine Light Infantry ; this of course would require a very considerable length of time and much consideration to carry out. To replace 14,000 fighting men is alone a task of great magnitude, and could only be safely effected during a period of peace. So great is the popularity of the Navy that it is probable that the recruiting part of the difficulty could be overcome. The addition to all the naval establishments would have to be enormous, the alterations in organisation stupendous. Milford Haven would have to be turned into another Devonport, and new naval establishments on a large scale created in Ireland and Scotland—probably at Bentry and on the Clyde ; but the increase of executive officers would not need to be very large.

The future of the Marine corps would undoubtedly be as a huge regiment for garrison service abroad. If this great change is necessary and many think it is—then the change should be made ; sentiment must give way to the good of the country. Probably the change would be popular with the officers ; there would be at least three battalion commands, besides important station commands and the charge of detachments. As for the rank and file, the recruiting of the future must show the opinion of the marine of the future.

There is one alternative, and that is to reorganise the Infantry Marines in conformity with the conditions of modern naval service. To do this, all Marines for sea service must be converted into efficient artillerymen, with a knowledge of ships' boats, Companies of engineers similar to the Royal Engineers must be formed, capable of performing sappers' work as well as torpedo mining.

Any men not capable or caring for these duties, would be available for garrison work abroad.

To render the position of a Marine officer on board ship a useful one the admiralty must lay down a system of education for Marine officers somewhat similar to the education of Naval officers. The subjects must embrace naval history, customs, duties, routine, signals, boatservice, gunnery, a fair knowledge of torpedo work, ships' construction, steam, hydraulics, electricity and a sufficient familiarity with foreign languages.

This service knowledge would enable the Marine officer to take his place as a working unit among the lieutenants of the Navy, and to share all the duties, with the exception of keeping watch at sea.—"St. James's."

A BOMBAY APPEAL CASE.

BEFORE the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on April 30. Present—Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Robertson, Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Ford North. Their Lordships resumed their sittings after the Easter Vacation, their list of business including 15 appeals for hearing. Of these there were from Bengal three, Rangoon two, Oude two, New South Wales two, and from Bombay, Allahabad, Malta, Constantinople, Ceylon, and Victoria one each. There is also a petition for the prolongation of a patent and there are three judgments for delivery.

KARIM NEUSEY V, HEINRICHS AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Bombay of August 15, 1899, which reversed a decision of the same Court in its original jurisdiction in an action in which the present appellant was plaintiff and the respondents were defendants. Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., and Mr. Mayne were counsel for the appellant ; Mr. Haldane, K.C, Mr. Jardine, K.C. and Mr. Kenyon Parker for the respondents. The question in the action and in the appeal was the construction of an agreement to pay 500 Rs. per month to the appellant in connection with a dissolution of partnership, the point at issue being as to the period of time during which the payment was to be made to the appellant. The appellant in 1894 was carrying on business in partnership with some of his relatives, one of his partners being his father. In consequence of some disputes between the partners in the appellant's firm, the respondent, Mr. Heinrichs, was called in to act as peacemaker, and eventually an agreement for dissolution of partnership was drawn up and executed by all the partners except the appellant, who objected to sign it. Mr. Heinrichs had several conversations with the appellant, and he ultimately offered on behalf of the appellant's father to pay 500 Rs. per month to the appellant until such time as his father made provision for his maintenance. On that offer being put into writing, and signed by Mr. Heinrich's firm the appellant executed the agreement for dissolution of partnership. Mr. Heinrichs subsequently endeavoured to get the appellant's father to provide for the appellant's maintenance, but was unsuccessful. The respondents, Mr. Heinrichs and his partner, duly paid the sum of 500 Rs. per month to the appellant up to the death of his father on March 29, 1898, but declined to pay any sum accrued subsequently to the death of his father on the ground that their obligation to do so then ceased. On Aug. 2, 1898, the appellant brought an action against the respondents for 2,023 Rs. and interest from Aug. 1, 1898. The respondents contended that their obligation to pay the 500 rs. per month to the appellant ceased on his father's death, and that since then the appellant had been amply provided for by his father's property. The Judge before whom the action was heard held that the agreement to pay the 500 Rs. per month to the appellant meant that that sum was to be paid to him for life, and he therefore gave judgment in favour of the appellant for the full amount claimed. From that decision the respondents appealed. Chief Justice Jenkins and Mr. Justice Candy, before whom the appeal was heard, reversed that decision and dismissed the suit with costs. The appellant then preferred this appeal to the Judicial Committee. Counsel for the appellant having been heard, their Lordships reserved judgment.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 3, Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he would explain why India had been selected as a place for the internment of Boer prisoners of war ; whether plague had been prevalent lately in Bombay and in the neighbourhood of Ahmednagar ; whether he had satisfied himself, by personal inquiry, that it was a suitable place for the detention of prisoners of war ; and whether he would consider the desirability of sending Boer prisoners in future to Ireland.

Mr. Brodrick : I must refer the hon. member to my reply to a similar question put by the hon. member for the Tullamore Division of King's County on April 29. The locality was selected by the Indian Government, and this is a question on which the judgment of those on the spot is necessarily more reliable than that of anyone in this country.

Mr. Dillon : The right hon. gentleman has not answered the last paragraph of my question.

Mr. Brodrick : I am not sure that residence in Ireland would agree with the Boers. (Laughter and cheers.)

In reply to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Brodric said : Boer prisoners are allowed communication and correspondence with the outside world subject to censorship. Books and a limited supply of newspapers are also allowed under similar conditions.

Mr. Dillon : Is it in accordance with the usages applicable to prisoners of war to limit their supply of newspapers and correspondence ?

The Speaker : Order, order. Notice must be given of such a question.

In answer to Mr. Dillon, Lord C. Hamilton said : Owing to the failure of the spring crops there is scarcity of food in some parts of the district of Ahmednagar, which the Government are remedying by relief measures, and the number of persons receiving this relief will probably increase during the next three months, but this will not affect the Boer prisoners in any way. I have no information as to any recent water famine in the station of Ahmednagar.

In answer to Mr. Schwann, Mr. Brodrick said: Over 5,000 Boer prisoners have been landed in Ceylon. The total deaths up to date amount to 96.

Mr. Norman asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether any steps were being taken to educate the Boer prisoners at St. Helena and in Ceylon ; to inform them concerning the principles and methods of British colonial administration and government ; to circulate among them a correct knowledge of the terms of peace recently offered to and refused by General Botha ; and to appoint suitable British subjects to afford them any information they might properly desire ; and, if not, whether he would cause such steps to be taken at once.

Mr. Brodrick ; Schools have been provided, under the supervision of a committee composed of prisoners of war, in which English is taught. Recreation rooms for concerts have been arranged. Trades and various British sports are being carried on. Other opportunities of enlightenment will be given so far as is desired by the prisoners.

LORD AMPTHILL.

On May 6, Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary for India whether Lord Ampthill, who had been appointed to the Governorship of Madras, had had any experience of Indian affairs, and what had been his official experience previous to his promotion.

Lord G. Hamilton : The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As to the second part, I understand Lord Ampthill was engaged since 1895 in connection with colonial matters at the Colonial Office.

Mr. MacNeill : Is not Lord Ampthill's promotion due to the fact that he was formerly private secretary to the Colonial Secretary ?

Lord G. Hamilton : No.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Tuesday, May 7, Mr. Cremer asked the Secretary of State for India : If he will state what number of commissioned officers were on the establishment of the Indian armies on Jan. 1, 1901, and how many of them were British and how many Native.

Lord G. Hamilton: The number of commissioned officers on the Active List of the establishment of the Indian armies on Jan. 1, 1901, was 4.679 ; of these 1,836 were British and 2,843 were Native.

PEASANT INDEBTEDNESS AND LAND ALIENATIONS.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India : If he will lay upon the table of the House the report and appendices thereto on peasant indebtedness and land alienations to money lenders in parts of the Rawal Pindi division, made by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, commissioner of that division, dated May 1, 1896.

Lord G. Hamilton ; The report and appendices to which the hon. member refers are very lengthy, and could not be published except as part of a correspondence which, as a whole, would form a bulky volume. I do not think that I should be justified in laying it upon the table of the House, but I shall be prepared to let the hon. member see a copy if he wishes it.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Sir Alfred Hickman asked the Secretary of State for India ; Whether he is aware that the senior Government inspector of Burma railway has reported that the American locomotives which are in use there show want of strength, and that parts supposed to be of cast steel proved to be of inferior metal and workmanship ; that alterations and repairs have been required much in excess of what is necessary with locomotives received from British makers ; that Mr. J. S. Johnson, of the locomotive department, reported that the American locomotives consume upwards of 35 per cent. more fuel per train mile than English locomotives doing the same work ; and whether he is aware that the report of the chief mechanical engineer of the Egyptian Railway Administration upon American and Belgian locomotives as compared with those of English make has been published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for April ; and whether, having regard to the fact that orders are being for American locomotives by other Government departments, he will publish in full the reports of the Burma railway inspectors.

Lord G. Hamilton : The senior Government inspector of Burma railways, in his report, dated Aug 5, 1900, has noticed certain defects in the American locomotives supplied to the Burma Railways Company. The report said to have been made by Mr. Johnson, of the locomotive department of that Company, is not in the possession of this office. The information which I have received does not lead me to think that the American locomotives on Indian railways have been found generally unsatisfactory ; but I will communicate to the editor of the *Board of Trade Journal* the reports on the Burma railway locomotives, and any other reports bearing on this subject which appear to me likely to be useful information.

FAMINE FACTS AND FALLACIES.

MR. J. D. Rees read a paper on May 6, at the Westminster Town Hall, to the members of the East India Association, on "Famine Facts and Fallacies." Sir Charles Elliott presided over a small attendance.

Mr. Rees said that while it was a commonplace to refer to the dense ignorance of the Indian masses, he believed the ignorance of the English masses respecting their Eastern fellow subjects was as dense as that of the Indians upon any subject whatever. He entered into many details of the administration of relief in the case of scarcity of crops. Criticism had been chiefly directed upon the management of the famine in Bombay, and they heard little of the Central Provinces, wherein though the numbers upon relief were the highest in India amounting in some districts to 40 per cent. of the population, it was difficult to tell that those upon relief were other ordinary cultivators engaged upon extraordinary tasks. While they knew nothing of the normal rate of increase of population in India they did know that in the last ten years the Native States had lost about the same proportion of their population as British districts had gained, Bombay, which had as many little Native States as there were days in the year, and marched with Hyderabad where famine was slight with Baroda, where it was severe, and Rajpootana, where it was intense, suffered the full brunt of the attack, while its own richest districts were taken by surprise and the soft, prosperous, and unprepared cultivators of the garden of India finding grain unobtainable at practical rates, were without the experience which enabled the Madrasees and the Central Province folks in their famines of later date than the Relief Code to avail themselves of that Code's provisions. Lord Curzon's Government could only feed the poorer and the poorest out of taxes paid by the poor. The rich did not contribute their fair share. But if that problem had not been solved in England it was not a matter for astonishment that it still remained to be adjusted in India.

CONCESSIONS IN PERSIA.

On Thursday, May 9, Capt. Norton asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's Government would lay upon the table copies of the recent reports received from the British Minister at Teheran communicating the extent and conditions of the concessions granted in the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 by his Imperial Majesty the Shah to Russian financial syndicates for the purpose of constructing railways, opening banks, and building harbours in the Persian dominions.

Viscount Cranborne : His Majesty's Government have received no such reports.

BOER PRISONERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. J. O'Conner asked whether a number of the Bombay Sappers had arrived at Ahmednagar and were putting up a high barbed wire entanglement to enclose the iron roofed huts in which Boer prisoners were to be detained ; why the Boer prisoners were to be lodged in iron-roofed huts ; what was the necessity for the barbed-wire entanglement ; and upon whose authority it had been erected.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have not received any information of the nature referred to, but I have no doubt the military authorities in India will carry out the duty imposed upon them by providing suitable accommodation for the prisoners, and by taking proper precautions against their escape.

Mr. Dillon asked if the wire entanglement was part of the suitable accommodation.

Lord G. Hamilton said it was part of the precautions taken against escape, and similar precautions was taken when English, Irish, and Scotch soldiers were prisoners of war at Pretoria. (Hear.)

Mr. Dillon remarked that war did not prevail in India.

NINE tons of boots have been returned to Northampton by the War Office. It is stock which the department has not accepted. The Army boot contractors are naturally not jubilant. It is thought the return of the boots is due to the adoption of a new pattern for which tenders are to be invited.

Two Cornish pictures—Falmouth in a midwinter wrapping of snow and St. Ives in a summer sunset—hang almost side by side in this year's Academy, that so many, with little respect for their toes have just been struggling through on the opening day. They illustrate in striking fashion the climatic extremes of even this temperature islet of the Gulf Stream. Yet, for all its occasional vagaries of weather, it is a wonderful climate, as I thought when, a few days ago, Sir Edmund Loder took me over his beautiful Leonardslee estate near Horsham. Wonderful camelias flourished out of doors beside the trees and herbs of many lands that this cosmopolitan traveller had brought home in the seed from every point of the compass. From St. Mary's Scilly, to the Mull, there is a short range of latitude that seems equal to maintaining almost any plant or animal from Northern Europe to Central Africa.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE GUNS AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

SIR A. MILNER AT CAPETOWN.

A STORY OF BOER BRUTALITY.

(From the Mail papers of May 3 to 10).

Lord Kitchener reports further captures, included in the haul being three guns, one a 12-pounder. Since March 30 Lord Kitchener has reported:—Boers, killed or wounded, 175; prisoners, 1,484; surrendered 387; Total 2,046.

In addition, twenty-five guns have been captured, and others found destroyed. The hauls of cattle, sheep, and horses have been enormous.

General Plumer's operations have been brought to a successful close, and the force has returned to the neighbourhood of Pretoria. An outrage by the Boers on the wife of a mine manager is reported. They turned the lady out naked on the veldt.

An official return shows that the British casualties in South Africa during April totalled 112 officers and 2,831 men. Eighty-six were killed in action, 44 died of wounds and 383 of disease, 36 were "accidental deaths," 90 were captured, and 2,315 soldiers sent home as invalids. Our losses from the commencement of the campaign to the end of April are 5,367 officers and men killed in action or died of wounds, 9,231 died of disease, 45,000 invalided home, which with other details, makes a grand total of 63,498. As over 40,000 of the invalided men have rejoined the ranks, the total reduction of the military forces through the war has been 18,570. This includes 781 officers and men held prisoners by the Boers.

MESSAGES FROM KITCHENER.

MORE GUNS AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The War Office published the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War on Saturday:—

Pretoria, May 3, 6-5 p.m.—Since last report columns report ten Boers killed, three wounded, 93 prisoners, 13 surrenders; 280,000 rounds small-arms ammunition 100 waggons with teams, 2,070 horses captured. The War Office published on Monday the following telegram from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, May 5, 6 p.m.—Since last telegram columns report four Boers killed, five wounded, 118 prisoners, 30 surrenders; 106,000 rounds small arm ammunition, 120 waggons. Lord Kitchener has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, May 7 (6.50.)—Columns report since last telegram 11 Boers killed, 78 prisoners, 31 surrendered one 12-pounder, and 9-pounder, and Maxim, and 32,000 rounds small-arm ammunition.

Capetown, May 8.—The following official despatch is published here to-day:—"Kitchener's Scouts, under Colonel Grenfell, surprised and captured Van Reesburg's laager at Klipdam, north of Pietersburg. Seven of the enemy were killed and 41 captured, also waggons, ammunition, and stock. Sir Bindon Blood discovered a number of documents of the South African Republic Government and a large quantity of bank-notes at Roos Senekal. Other columns report 27 Boers killed, 188 prisoners taken, and 160 surrendered. "A quick-firing gun, large quantities of small arms, ammunition waggons, and horses have also been captured."—Reuter.

BOER CONCENTRATION.

DELAREY RUNS AWAY.

Capetown, May 3.—A big concentration of Boers being reported at Hartebeestefontein, where a number of prominent Boer leaders had mustered their forces, General Babington shelled the positions, in which the enemy had strongly entrenched themselves, at long range all day.

The Boers evacuated their stronghold on April 27. General Babington was heavily engaged on the following day at Lopfontein.—Reuter.

Capetown, May 3.—The objective of the Boers in their attack on a train near Belmont last Saturday was the bullion which was being brought on the train from Bulawayo.

The enemy are reported to be concentrating in force near Klerksdrop. General Babington, who is at Klerksdorp, is engaged almost daily.—Central News.

Johannesburg, May 3—During the past month Boers from all parts have been concentrating at Hartebeestefontein, and the force there now numbers between four and five thousand, with General Delarey in command. The enemy occupy a strong position on the hills. General Babington has been in close touch with them, although his force is not sufficiently strong to attack them. Reinforcements have now been sent, and, with Lord Methuen and General Rawlinson converging on Hartebeestefontein, a battle appears imminent.—Reuter.

Klerksdorp, May 6.—The Boers who have been holding Hartebeestefontein for some time past have now abandoned their position, splitting up into different bodies, which have scattered in various directions. A considerable portion of the force moved away south and west, while other sections have gone off in a northerly direction. Delarey is in command of the body going south. Hartebeestefontein is only about twelve miles to the west of this place. The position the Boers occupied is a very strong one, and Delarey felt so secure in it that he gave a ball there a few days ago.—Reuter.

GENERAL PLUMER'S OPERATIONS.

General Plumer's force arrived at Eerste Fabrieken, 16 miles east of Pretoria, on Saturday on the conclusion of the operations which began with the advance on Pietersburg. Holding the drifts over Olifants River from April 18 to April 28, General Plumer imprisoned a large number of Boers in a densely-wooded semi circle where water was scarce, forcing many of them into the hands of General Kitchener and the Middelburg columns. The operations (says the "Times" correspondent) might have lasted longer with advantage, as the district still contains numerous small Boer parties short of provisions and horses, who are often anxious to be captured. Kraals are numerous, and the natives were very friendly and helpful. On April 28, General Plumer moved south, concentrating his force without opposition. On May 2, near Kameel Poort, a Boer force, estimated at 300, was discovered moving south. The following day Major Vialls (South Australia), who captured De Wet's convoys and gun, was despatched in pursuit with 200 men on picked horses with no transport. On Saturday, Major Vialls captured 27 prisoners, 1,000 cattle, and 30 waggons. The remainder of the Boers have crossed the railway south of Hannan's Kraal, pursued by Major Vialls. General Plumer has brought in the prisoners, also numerous Boer families.

BOER OUTRAGE ON A LADY.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent, who accompanied Plumer's column, in a message from Pretoria, says:—Roughly speaking, General Plumer's trek and his dispositions have resulted as follows:—He has taken 116 prisoners—or, with Major Vialls's lot, 343—nearly 400 refugees of both sexes, including many able-bodied men, have also surrendered, and he has secured 3,000 cattle. The latter number could have been easily doubled, but for the requirements involved by the time arrangements of the combined operations. Never have I seen the Boers so disheartened nor so many genuine surrenders of able-bodied burghers. With a little further push the word "ended" may be truthfully written of this war. It is time; for the degeneracy of the enemy's operations are becoming outrageous. Last Thursday young Trichardt and Deser Hinton (?) burned mine buildings at Brugspruit, and turned out the manager's wife in a nude state upon the veldt. The Trichardt and Hinton mentioned are doubtless Carl Trichardt, a youth of 22, and Jack Hinton, a man of British extraction, two men who recently devoted themselves to train-wrecking on the Delagoa line.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

A "Times" telegram from Blinkwater, dated May 2 says:—Two days after the evacuation of Roos Senekal by Colonel Pulteney's column a small force of Boers reoccupied the place. A well-timed march was made from here by Colonel Pulteney's detachment of Royal Inniskillings and four companies of Scots Guards, who attacked Roos Senekal at dawn this morning and drove the Boers from their laagers. Three Boers were found killed and one wounded. Nine prisoners were taken, and seven waggons with their teams, 100 cattle, and four boxes of ammunition were captured.

A BOER LAAGER RUSHED.

Standerton, May 3.—The mobile column under General Colville carried out a very successful expedition by moonlight on Sunday night. The objective of the expedition was a laager which had been established by Commandant Hans Botha between here and Heidelberg. The British troops, moving with great rapidity, got right up to the Boer laager, and aided at the last moment by a thick mist, got past the Boer outposts unchallenged. Our troops rushed the laager, and the Boers were taken completely by surprise. There was some sharp work with the bayonet, and the enemy bolted, leaving absolutely everything in the shape of ammunition, supplies, and transport in our hands. The Boers also left a number of dead, wounded, and prisoners. There were several casualties on our side. Volunteers from Heidelberg were equally successful in a similar expedition on Tuesday night, in which they captured a Boer camp.—Central News.

THE DEFENCE OF CAPE COLONY.

A new scheme has been arranged for placing the Town Guards and District Mounted Troops throughout Cape Colony on a permanent footing, so as to afford constant protection to the loyal inhabitants. The force (says the "Standard's" correspondent) will remain constituted much as at present.

DE WET.

General Christian De Wet is the subject of an eulogy in May "Scribner." The writer is Mr. Thomas F. Millard, who writes with personal knowledge of the slim Boer leader:—The figure, of middle height, was (says Mr. Millard) stocky and well-set, conveying at a glance an impression of physical strength. There was nothing in the appearance or dress of the man to cause one to single him out from among any crowd of burghers. He looked the typical Boer of the veldt, from his weather-beaten slouch hat to the cowhide boots into which his trousers were tucked. A more unmilitary figure could hardly be conceived. There was no attempt at uniform. A dingy dark-blue sweater concealed the shirt—if there was one—and the trousers were an ordinary pair of brown overalls. Coat there was none. A bedraggled little cockade of ostrich feathers was stuck in one side of the hat-band but it had lost its freshness and drooped dispiritedly. Not the slightest indication of rank was visible. But for the light magazine sporting rifle slung across his shoulder and a bandolier filled with cartridges, he might easily have passed for a farmer who had just left his plough. As he faced us, with his back to the setting sun, his face was obscured in shadow. I could see that it was bearded and belonged to a man well along in middle age, but little more. Still, I exaggerate nothing when I say that even at that moment I was conscious that it was not the face of a commonplace man. Perhaps it was his straight, secure seat in the saddle, perhaps his air of cool assurance and self possession, perhaps the quiet, even tones of his voice; but, at any rate, the impression was instantaneous and permanent.

THE EXPULSION OF GERMANS.

Berlin, May 4.—At to-day's sitting of the Reichstag Dr. Hasse asked what steps had been taken by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in connection with the conditions laid down by Great Britain, which required the Germans expelled from South Africa to appear personally in England in order to make good their claims. Dr. Kunzen, Councillor of Legation, in reply, said: "We have instructed our representative to declare that we could not agree in principle with the action of Great Britain, but at the same time we would not raise any objection if the persons expelled wished to assert their claims personally, and were allowed their travelling expenses."—Reuter.

KITCHENER ON THE MILITARY OPERATION.

In the "London Gazette" of Tuesday there was printed a long despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated March 8, containing an account of the operations against De Wet on the occasion of his attempted raid into Cape Colony and of the other operations in South Africa since he took over the command. The despatch is mainly a fuller record of facts already well known. No comment is made on the disposition of the troops which led to the reverse on the Magaliesberg and the capture of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Of the Boer plan of campaign at the end of 1900 the Commander-in Chief says:—From information received and since confirmed, it has transpired that the enemy's general plans at the end of 1900 were that Hertzog should proceed to Lambart's Bay, as indeed he did, and there meet a ship which the burghers were told was bringing mercenaries, guns, and ammunition from Europe, while De Wet was to proceed south by De Aar, and join hands with Hertzog in a combined attack upon Capetown. When Commandant-General Botha had heard that this concentration had been successfully effected, he was to enter Natal with a picked force of 5,000 mounted men and make for Durban. In conformity with this plan a considerable concentration of Boers, under Commandant-General Louis Botha and Generals T. Smuts, G. Spruyt, and C. Botha, had taken place in Ermelo, Carolina, and Bethel. I therefore deemed it most necessary to sweep the country between the Delagoa Bay and Natal railway lines. The operations of the columns, under General French, by means of which this movement was carried out, are fully described by Lord Kitchener, and a summary is given of the Boer and British losses. Although Botha's plan to invade Natal was completely frustrated, "he personally, with about 3,000 men, passed through General French's line at night, and, moving north, crossed the railway into the Roos Senekal district."

THE PACIFICATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

FAILURE OF THE MOBILE COLUMN PLAN.

The "Times" prints a letter from its special correspondent in the Orange-River Colony, dated Kroonstad, March 23:—

Roughly, the system which has been employed since Lord Roberts left South Africa has been (he says) an attempt to effect the pacification of the country by means of flying columns. To this end all outlying garrisons were withdrawn. All troops not of sufficient mobility to follow the fortunes of the flying columns were concentrated on the railway communications, with exceptions, such as the Lady-brand-Thaba-N'chu-Bloemfontein line and a few important centres. The idea, it appears, was to render the line of railway invulnerable. In a rough calculation the permanent-way which required military protection covered about 3,000 miles. One thousand of this did not need great protection, but the remaining 2,000, passing through a hostile country, was so exposed that every culvert which, when destroyed would delay traffic for more than 24 hours had to be supplied with a permanent and adequate guard. Such precautions, at the low estimate of 25 men per mile, swallowed up no less than 75,000 men. Besides this the principal towns on the communications required garrisons, as well as the other various defensive lines and posts which were adopted. Thus only about one-third of the effective force remained free to operate against the enemy.

It was anticipated that in the Orange River Colony at least the columns moving with ten days' supplies and able to refit at any station on the railway would be able to clear the Colony of the enemy. The attempt has been made; it cannot be said that it has completely failed, but, on the other hand, it has not been eminently successful. In the Orange Colony, De Wet and his following have been severely handled. But, on the other hand, they have proved that they are too mobile for columns which can only follow them for ten days. Consequently, although the invasion of the Cape Colony has been repulsed and the whole of the southern districts of the Colony have been traversed by British columns, yet the country has not been pacified. The columns in hot pursuit of phantom enemies have ploughed through the very centres of the enemy, who have opened out and let them past and closed in again behind them. Up in the north the enemy similarly opened out in front of General French's advance upon Ermelo and closed in behind him, and Delarey still flaunts defiance in the Magaliesberg.

If the flying columns are to accomplish the only end which will satisfy those who understand the peculiar nature of this war they must have a longer tether than the ten days' supply, which is the utmost they can themselves carry. We must come back to the establishment of posts of occupation—centres from which they can draw supplies when they are called upon to operate against the enemy when far removed from the railway line. This it is to be presumed, will be the object of the new re-distribution, the machinery of which is at the present moment about to be put in motion.

GUARDING THE RAILWAY.

HOW TO CIRCUMVENT BROTHER BOER.

A correspondent of the "Times" at Pretoria, writing on April 6th, describes a journey on the Pretoria Delagoa Bay Railway line, and the successful efforts made by the Boers to wreck the trains. In this eastern part of the Transvaal 50 miles north and south of the line there are (says the correspondent) some fifteen separate Boer commandos roaming about, two at least of which have proclaimed train-wrecking to be their main "raison d'etre." This section of the 3,000 miles of lines of communication, it is true, has been more often visited than any other, but it is illustrative of the general insecurity of the country and the magnitude of the task set before the British troops. Between Pretoria and Kamati Poort there are from 12,000 to 15,000 troops, but a couple of Boer commandos from 100 to 200 strong can strike the line at almost any point and will be able to do so for some time. As more men come out we shall be enabled to hustle these roving bands more than we can at present, and gradually diminish their numbers and activity. Time, however, is required to effect this, and the public at home must possess itself with much patience. Men rendered stale by the strain of a campaign of more than twelve months must be relieved, must be given a rest at home, and then sent out again at the end of four or five months.

A practical step in the right direction has been the erection all over the country of a peculiarly ingenious and effective type of blockhouse, designed and made by the 23rd Company of the Royal Engineers, under Major Rice, at Middleburg. The walls are composed of two sheets of corrugated iron, six inches apart the space between being filled with stones. They are absolutely bullet-proof, the bullet being broken up after piercing the outter sheet. All the material required for their construction is obtainable in the country, and a few days suffice to build one and to set it up. The blockhouses, which are rectangular, octagonal, or circular in shape, are built to hold from one to sixteen men. A special type of loophole has been devised, giving a range of 90 deg. The entrance is protected by a wall, while a cobweb entanglement of barbed wire runs all round. These blockhouses are in every way superior to sangars and trenches for operations against an enemy unprovided with much artillary, as is now the case with the Boers, and their erection throughout the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will contribute much to facilitate the ultimate policing of the country.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A remarkable and somewhat romantic story is told of the life of a man named Pratt, who died in Guildford Workhouse recently. He was born in 1833 and was the son of a barrister. Having joined the Navy at an early age he first saw fighting against Malay pirates. He was made a lieutenant at 21. Owing to illness he obtained leave of absence, during which he served with Sir Robert Lakeman's levies in the Kaffir war in 1852-53, receiving a medal. He served in the Crimean war and was badly wounded. Later on he saw fighting during the Mutiny, and is said to have been appointed resident magistrate of one of the districts in Bombay Presidency. He afterwards married a niece of Sir William Chaytor, Bart, and five years later sent his wife to England for the purpose of having their two daughters educated, but the ship they went by (the Madeira) was wrecked off Cape Coast and all on board perished. Pratt was shortly afterwards invalided home, but as his condition was so critical he was landed at Cape Town, and for nearly two years he was practically insane. Later on he started sheep farming at Rondebosch, and made coast surveys for the Cape Government. A geologist who was prospecting in the Transvaal advised Pratt to buy a piece of country near the Limpopo River, bounded by the Witwatersrand on one side, Johannesburg now stands on the site. In was nearly 8,000 acres in extent and for it Pratt paid 352 and settled down as a farmer. When the Transvaal Republic was proclaimed Mr. Kruger offered Pratt service under the Republic, but he declined saying he had always been an Englishman and meant to die one. His property was then confiscated. When he returned to Engand he found his relatives dead while the War and India Office authorities refused to recognise him he being registered as dead for 15 years. This shock to an old man brought on paralysis, from which Pratt never recovered and afterwards his private means becoming exhausted, he was obliged to enter Guildford Workhouse.

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CHINA'S TROUBLES.

COLLECTIVE NOTE.

(From the Mail papers of May 3 to 10.)

Peking, May 7.—The Ministers to-day decided to address a collective Note to China informing her that the amount of the joint indemnity has been fixed at 450,000,000 taels, and asking her to state by what method she proposes to meet the payments.—Reuter.

Simla, May 8.—The Alwar and Bikanir service troops will return from China in the transports Canning and Umta about the middle of May.—Reuter.

THE POWERS AND MANCHURIA.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" is informed by a high native official that China has approached the Powers suggesting the complete opening of Manchuria to the enterprise of all countries. Replies have been received from Japan, America, and England. The first cordially approves the suggestion, America generally assents, but suggests the application of the principle to the whole Empire, England approves, but it is feared that Russia will object.

WALDERSEE'S RETURN.

The special correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger" from Peking, says:—"In view of the favourable development of affairs here it is possible that Count Waldersee may return home in the middle of June. Till then he will stay on board the hospital ship Gera, which is to be prepared for his reception."

THE KOREAN LOAN.

Advices from Seoul state that in the Korean Loan Agreement, which is now published, the Yunnan Syndicate retains a tenth part for the ostensible purpose of establishing a Bank, while the Government undertakes to repay the whole five million yen in twenty-four years, the Customs duties being pledged.

THE FATAL FRACAS AT TIENTSIN.

Further particulars are published in the Berlin "Lokalanzieger" in a telegram from its special correspondent of the fracas at Tientsin, in which a Russian lieutenant was killed. On Sunday night, (says a Central News telegram) two tipsy Russian officers came into the English settlement in Tientsin and created considerable disturbance. They got into a dispute with some British and German military police, and one of the officers—Lieut. Telgakoffski, of the gunboat Lobe, attacked one of the Germans. The latter in self-defence fired at his assailant, and Lieut. Telgakoffski was so severely wounded that he died. Lieut. Telgakoffski (says a "Leader" telegram) was buried on Tuesday with impressive ceremony in the presence of German, Russian, and French troops. The deceased while in liquor drew his sword on a German military policeman on Sunday night, and was shot dead.

MORE UNPLEASANT INCIDENTS.

The Germans at Tientsin during the autumn built a temporary bridge for military convenience below British Tientsin. The structure has been found to impede the trade of the port. As lately the river has fallen 5ft., and the channel has narrowed, constant collisions with the bridge are almost inevitable. An unpleasant incident has occurred (says the correspondent of the "Morning Leader"), German guards, in a domineering fashion, have boarded British vessels several times. On Saturday they boarded the lighter Algerine, beat the Chinese crew and opened fire on a tug, the Ewo, wounding two men. These troubles are wholly due to the position of the bridge. The entente however, remains unimpaired.

THE TIES OF BLOOD.

The "New York Herald" publishes the following special telegram in its Paris edition:—

Peking, May 7.—Some evenings ago General Gaselee, the British commander, gave a smoking concert in the Temple of Heaven in honour of General Chaffee and the American officers. General Chaffee made a political speech, which caused much comment and adverse criticism outside the British camp. However, it was not believed that General Chaffee had stepped over quite so much till Saturday, when the following version was published in the official organ of the British Legation. It is accepted on all sides as correct:—"Let Kings, Ministers, and politicians say what they may," said General Chaffee, "but I can tell you this that never will you see Americans and Britishers facing each other in the field. Our national policy may be to steer clear in international complications, but should circumstances arise in which we must make a choice, our inclinations will be with the Britishers."

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.

A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ARRANGEMENT.

Whether the result of M. Delcasse's visit be the open withdrawal of France from active cooperation with the other Powers in China, or, more probably, if Russian advice and exhortation can effect it, the same sort of co-operation that has been practised by Russia herself—perhaps more dangerous than avowed hostility—there is little doubt (says the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard") that Russia will endeavour to secure French acquiescence in her schemes for the seizure of Chinese territory from the Amur River down to Peking, inclusive, and the only reward that France is likely to get out of any such compact with the Muscovite is fair words and suggestions of convenient help in Siam, or any other quarter of the world which it is impossible for Russian forces to reach. One thing, at any rate, seems certain, that a clause relating to the future of Manchuria and the adjacent territory will be added to the arrangement known as the Franco-Russian Alliance. The completion of the Manchurian Railway, in other words, of the union by direct rail of the Baltic and the Pacific with only a forty-mile break at Lake Baykal, will probably be announced, and it is a sufficiently significant fact to have weight in any negotiations, whether friendly or otherwise, between any of the great Powers.

The railway through Siberia will this Spring carry over a hundred thousand immigrants into the Far East. Sixteen thousand were settled along the Ussuri River last year, and the new contingents will probably go South of the Amur into what is still, on paper, Chinese territory. These immigrants are of the class fostered by Government. They are conveyed at nominal prices, with all their goods and chattels, provided with land and first aid to settlement in hard cash, and are called up to serve when wanted as soldiers. Naturally, those families are chosen whose members have been through the Military mill in Europe already. This is known as the Cossack system, and the men are to all intents and purposes actually Cossacks. It is by these means that Russia has invariably kept her hold on any territory once seized, and Manchuria will be no exception to the rule. It is the privileges of service and the licence accorded to these men that make them Cossacks, and they never fail to live up to what we understand by that name, as has quite recently been proved at Blagovescensk and elsewhere in the Amur region.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

SEVERE POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—In official circles here it is reported that the anti-Governmental agitation which led to the student disturbances during the winter, still continues, especially among people moving in literary, educational, and other intellectual circles. A certain number of those are said to be working secretly by means of intermediaries, to start an agitation among the labouring classes, by inciting them to make public demonstrations. The police, who are attentively watching these intrigues, are taking serious precautionary measures against possible demonstrations, and are making constant arrests of clandestine agitators, the number of such arrests made during the past week in various large towns of Russia, and especially here, where they took place mostly by night, amounting altogether to a considerable total.

There is also some talk of a number of domiciliary searches having been made lately by the police at the houses of suspected persons, including those even of Government officials. At one of these visits the police even searched the mattresses and pillow-cases of the children's beds, the family having been awakened for the search. The correspondence of private persons with the provinces and abroad is closely watched, and many letters never reach their destinations. Several correspondents of foreign newspapers have lately been the victims of these administrative methods, as have also some members of the diplomatic body.

The population of St. Petersburg appears at the present moment very quiet, but there is a good deal of vague talk about symptoms of excitement among the inhabitants of various provincial cities, especially in the south of Russia. Naturally the Russian Press preserves a complete silence regarding these matters.—Reuter.

THE TURKISH SEIZURE OF MAILBAGS.

PROTESTS OF AMBASSADORS.

Constantinople, May 7.—As a result of their conference yesterday the Ambassadors have addressed identical notes to the Porte protesting against the seizure and violation of the foreign mail bags on Sunday, characterising the act as breach of International law, and adding that the Porte would be held responsible for all consequences resulting from the procedure. The Administration of the Ottoman Post office persists on refusing to accept the foreign mail bags destined for Europe, and the foreign post offices here are consequently sending their bags in charge of their own officials, each undertaking this duty in turn. No difficulty is apprehended in the case of trains arrriving here to-day

Yesterday the Embassies concerned sent a dragoman with a kavass of the Embassy to receive the mail bags, which were only handed over without any incident to the astonishment of the Turkish authorities and a crowd which had assembled. This intervention on the part of the Embassies has made a considerable impression. The French Embassy sent a number of sailors belonging to the guardship Vautour to be present when the mails were received. Among the mail bags seized and opened on Sunday was one addressed to the German Embassy containing despatches for the German Ambassador. The circular of the Director-General of the Ottoman Post Office was also addressed to the provincial administrations, in consequence of which the authorities at Salonika refused to send the foreign mail bags by rail.—Reuter.

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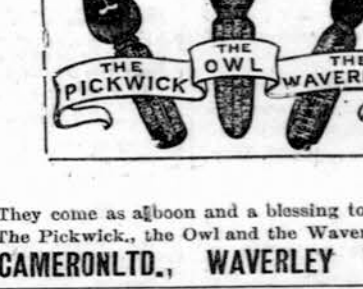
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WHOLESALE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 10.

FOR a man whose Premiership is already receding into a dim and distant past of the Victorian epoch the age of fifty-four, which the Earl of Rosebery attained on Tuesday, may be considered youthful. Ever since Mr. Gladstone told the Liberal party to keep its eye on his Foreign Secretary, Lord Rosebery has been regarded as a brilliant young statesman with a great future before him. But a future is sometimes as embarrassing to a man as a past is to a woman. If Lord Rosebery's future is to bear the fruit promised in the days of his political infancy, when he was rather less than half a century old, it is surely time for something more substantial than attractive blossoms of after-dinner oratory to make an appearance. Brilliant as are his qualities, and attractive as is his personality, Lord Rosebery has been singularly ineffective as a politician; and his career since the day he succeeded Mr. Gladstone has not enhanced the reputation of the latter as a reader of men. It was Mr. Gladstone's fiat that made him Prime Minister of England, and it was Mr. Gladstone who brought about his fall from the proud position of leader of the party which Mr. Gladstone wrecked. For when Lord Rosebery sought the freedom of a "disembodied" spirit he declared that he was driven to do so by finding himself in disagreement with his old leader as to the policy of Lord Salisbury's Government in the Armenian question.

On this as on other occasions Lord Rosebery has shown that, however incapable he may be of leading a political party, he is able to adopt a sensible attitude on questions affecting the national welfare. His weakness has been shown in his inability to assert his own policy with sufficient conviction to carry others with him. He knew that in the Armenian question the noisy section of the Liberals were taking a line that would lead to European war, but all he could do was to give up all attempts to guide their councils. Similarly with regard to Home Rule and the House of Lords he saw clearly enough that his followers were "ploughing the sands" but he had not sufficient grip to lead them into a more fertile country. Consequently no sooner did Lord Rosebery find himself at issue with the more violent hotbloods of his party than he gave up his task in despair. His is not the spirit of a party leader; and while we wish him to-day many happy returns of the day in all sincerity we do so without expectation of ever seeing him again in a commanding political position.

Lord Rosebery's birthday is also the anniversary of the birth of an Englishman of a very different type. If Lord Rosebery belongs to that class of politicians of whom "at twenty" everybody tells you "that young man will do something"; at thirty-five, "he may yet do something"; and at fifty, "he might have done something," assuredly of Robert Browning, who was Lord Rosebery's senior by thirty-five years the same cannot be said. Browning was only twenty-three when he published "Paracelsus," and before Lord Rosebery was born he had written "Strafford," "Sordello," "Pippa Passes," "How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix," and "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." Had he died on the day when the Liberal ex-Premier first saw the light he would have still left an enduring mark on the literature of his country.

If Browning is unintelligible to the reader who "skims"—a person undoubtedly much commoner to-day than fifty years ago—he was never unintelligible to himself. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, in the latest volumes of his "Diary," just published by Mr. John Murray, relates of him the following anecdote, "My nephew Douglas," he writes in August 1891, "mentioned that Aubrey De Vere had lately said in his presence that he had spoken to Browning about the obscurity of his poems. "I have heard," he replied, "that criticism before, and have twice gone carefully through them without being able to detect a single obscure expression." "Well might Aubrey De Vere say," comments Sir Mountstuart, "that they are written in a sort of shorthand!" We are reminded of the anecdote so often fathered on Mr. George Meredith. "Can you tell me, Mr. Meredith," asked "An Admirer," "what this passage means?" pointing to a sentence in "The Egoist." The great novelist read the passage and frowned. "I have not the slightest idea," he said at last. So the story goes; but it has been told of course, of others besides Mr. Meredith—among them, of Browning himself.

Another story of Browning—or rather of his dog—is told by Mr. W. J. Stillman in his "Autobiography of a Journalist," published the other day by Mr. Grant Richards. Browning had been given a pure-blooded bull-dog of a rare strain, of so fierce a disposition, and so devoted to the poet's mother, that it was unsafe for a stranger to shake hands with her in his presence. Browning himself was the only other person whom the dog would allow to touch him, but even when Browning was more familiar with his mother than the dog thought right he showed his teeth to him. They one day put him to a severe test, Robert putting his arm around his mother's neck as they sat side by side at the table. The dog went round behind them, and, putting his feet upon the chair, lifted Robert's arm off her shoulder with his nose, giving an intimation that he would not permit any liberty of that kind even from him. Was that bull-dog's name Panchiarotto? It would be interesting to know, at all events, how he worked in distemper.

Mr. Arthur Markham, who on Tuesday made one of the most remarkable speeches on record—inasmuch as it was made deliberately to provoke a libel action—is one of the young men in Parliament who mean to make their mark. He has good looks and a ready tongue, with a good stock of courage, and he has, too, no mean business ability. He is concerned with several important firms. Mr. Markham has travelled a good deal in order to familiarise himself with political questions, and we are likely to hear more of him, unless the outcome of his first speech disappoint him. His grand father built the Crystal Palace.

The death in a London workhouse of a man who bought Johannesburg for £350 is romantic enough and it reminds us that cities and empires are cheap enough if we only make sure to buy them early. Enormous territories are at this moment waiting to be given away in Canada which, before many generations have passed over may be the sites of flourishing cities worth a huge price per acre; New York was sold 250 years ago for a five-pound note; to-day the same land changes hands at the rate of two millions an acre. America has been freely parcelled out in gifts since Columbus first set eyes on the New World. New York, fifty years after it was sold for five pounds, was presented with other lands to the Duke of York by his brother, the King, and the name of the city is to this day a witness to the transaction. The Duke granted New Jersey to somebody else and a few years before the King had carved out Maryland for Lord Baltimore. About the same time too an old farm on Manhattan Island was granted by Royal charter for the support of a church. The "farm" is to-day in the heart of New York, and Trinity Church, Broadway, draws a rental of £2,000,000 a year from it!

The story of Colonel Talbot, the Cecil Rhodes of Canada at the beginning of last century, is one of the romances of Canadian history. The Colonel went out in 1793 as an aide-de-camp to the Governor, and the founding of a Colony became his chief interest. He was granted a hundred thousand acres, which was increased later to 650,000 on condition that he placed a settler on every 200 acres. To-day the Colonel's territory is occupied by some of the most prosperous towns in the Dominion, and the Victorian era dawned on Colonel Talbot, who was then living, as recognised chief of no fewer than twenty-eight towns, which his descendants probably hold to-day.

Empire was freely given to old companies. The Canadian Company, founded in 1826, was granted a million acres for nothing, and bought 2,300,000 more at the rate of half-a-crown an acre. Charles the Second made what was probably the most famous gift of territory in history. In 1670 Charles gave Prince Rupert, by Royal Charter, territory between 200 or 300 miles wide round the eastern and southern shores of Hudson's Bay, in addition to a vast Empire of forest and prairie. Rupert's land, as the territory was named, became amazing in its extent, ultimately stretching across Canada from the Atlantic end of Hudson Straigt to the shores of the Pacific. As rent for this little bit of Empire, covering nearly three million square miles, the company paid the King two elks and two black beavers a year!

It is proverbially dangerous to prophesy unless you know, but Mr. H. G. Wells' forecast of the future growth of our great cities has proved wonderfully accurate. The second instalment of his "Experiment in Prophecy" appears in the May "Fortnightly Review," and within a week after its publication were issued the census returns giving the totals for the Metropolitan boroughs included in the Administrative County of London. These returns justify his theory that we have reached the limit in the congestion of our great cities; and show that the centrifugal movement of the population which Mr. Wells anticipated is already in force, and the population is moving away from the centres of business towards the suburban districts. We may be nearer than we think to some of his other anticipations. A sudden development in electricity or other motive power might solve the problem of transit, render us independent of railway companies, and make immediately possible Mr. Well picture of England with every open space of mountain and heather dotted (not too thickly) with clumps of prosperous houses. The City man, scorning his present suburban haunts, will then make his journey of a hundred miles twice a day with as little thought as he now gives to a journey of ten, and London, cleansed of crime and relieved from congestion, become a bazar, a great gallery of shops and places of concours and rendezvous, a pedestrian place, its pathways reinforced by lifts and moving platforms, and shielded from the weather.

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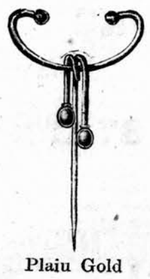
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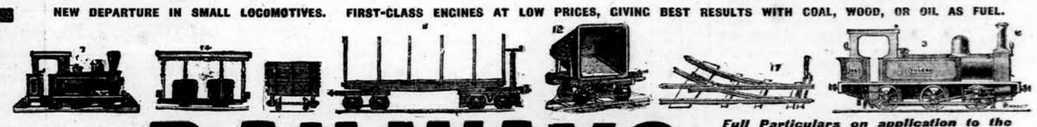

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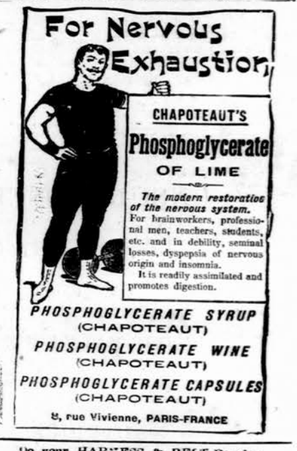
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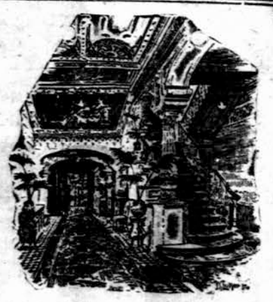
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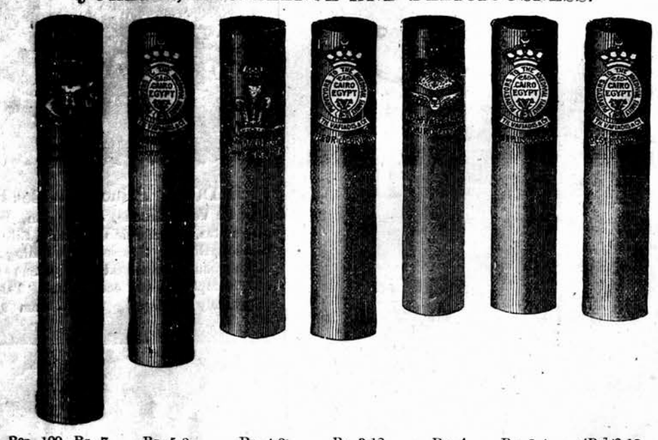


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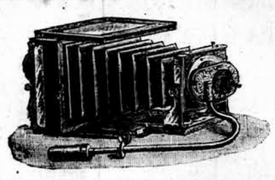
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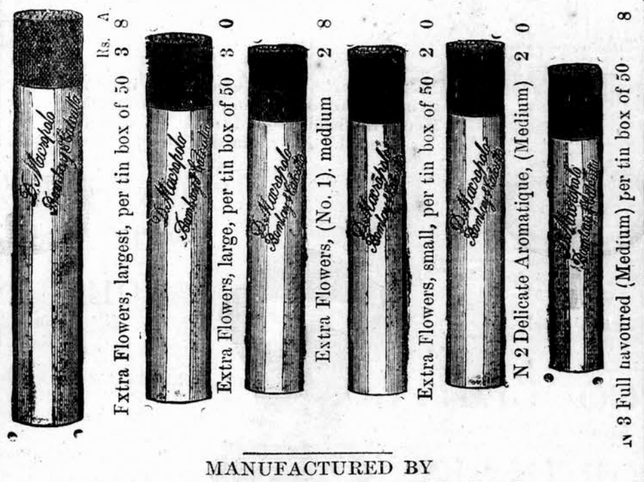
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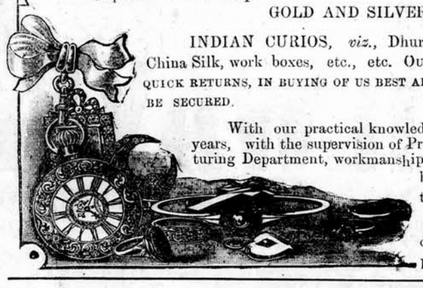
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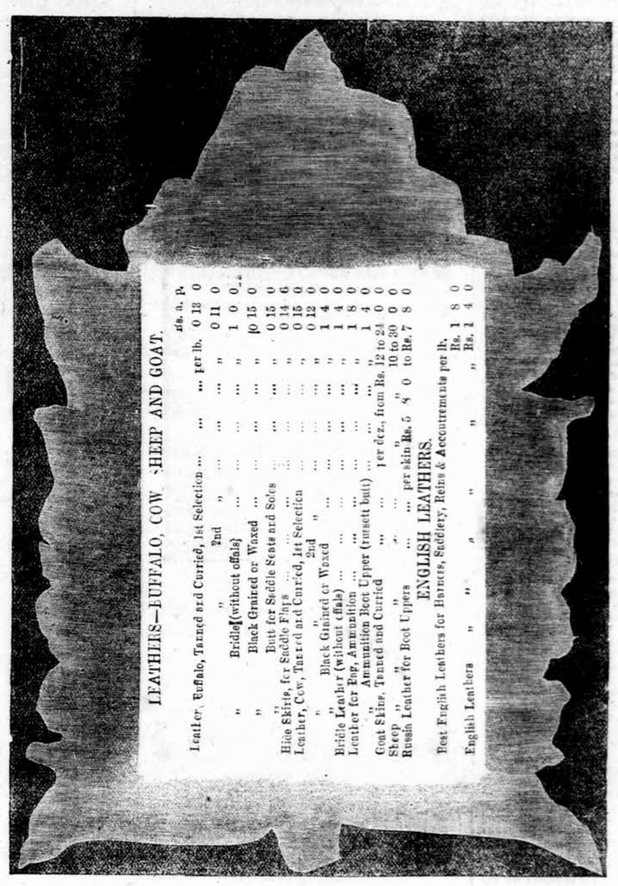
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